

## Brandt may visit Iraq

LONDON (R) — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said Wednesday he would be willing to go to Iraq to discuss ways to bring peace to the Gulf region and indicated moves were afoot to secure the release of German nationals there. But he said that at Chancellor Helmut Kohl's request he would put off until next week any decision on whether to make a trip to meet Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Asked whether, if he made the trip, he would expect to return home with Germans, he told a London news conference: "I think our problem will have been solved more or less before I go there." He declined to elaborate but said: "I have certain expectations and I would not be available if what happened was not close to expectations expressed." Brandt said Kohl had asked him to wait until next Monday for advice by the German government on whether he should make the trip. "I respect that," he said. The former chancellor, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, met Iraq's ambassador to Germany Monday at Baghdad's request, fueling speculation that he could undertake a private mission to Iraq.

— A British rock group played its second live run. The two room Gloucester England band in a charity nursing home that was open this occasion. One band member said: "They are playing but the speakers should be paroled for this year members abroad before a election. They are by police laster money

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A Palestinian accused of stabbing two Israeli women soldiers died Wednesday after head injuries suffered when he was kicked and beaten by Israelis after the attack.

The death of an 18-year-old Palestinian from a bullet wound suffered the same day as the Al Aqsa massacre of Palestinians, set off a general strike in Arab Jerusalem.

The death came as soldiers blocked thousands of Palestinians from entering Israel in an effort to stem violence that police blame on Arab revenge for the Oct. 8 massacre in Jerusalem.

Israel Defense Minister Moshe Arens ordered all 1.7 million Palestinians confined within the West Bank and Gaza Strip after a string of attacks on Jews inside Israel since Sunday that left three people dead and eight wounded.

The three days of violence also included the killing of a 30-year-old Palestinian worker and the wounding of three of his cousins by gunfire from an Israeli car and the stonings of other Arab workers driving in Israel.

Palestinian Prime Minister Roni Milo said on radio that the closure of the

occupied territories, expected to last several days, was meant to teach Palestinians a lesson.

"The state of Israel must make it completely clear that we will not permit... attacking of Jews and stabbing women soldiers or civilians. We will not allow this to happen without response," he said.

In the Israeli parliament, there were calls for making the closure of the occupied territories permanent. Surprisingly, some of the strongest words came from left-wing politicians who normally argue for making peace with the Arabs.

"If there's any chance of reaching political dialogue it's by disengagement of the two peoples," Chaim Ramon, a leftist member of the Labour Party, told Israeli television.

The accused assailant in Monday's stabbing of the two soldiers, 39-year-old Omar Shawwaf, died at Ramat Hasharon hospital to Haifa, hospital officials said.

One of his victims was reported in serious but stable condition with a chest wound Wednesday. The other suffered superficial knife wound in the back.

Israeli television and radio both carried accounts of Israeli citizens who said they helped capture the suspect, describing how he was punched, kicked and beaten as he screamed out in pain.

Palestinian Prime Minister Roni Milo said on radio that the closure of the

occupied territories was initial confusion over

the death of a Palestinian soldier.

Pravda said that the closure of the

occupied territories was a decision to end the violence in the occupied territories.

We have not yet exhausted available opportunities to find a peaceful settlement to the crisis," Spandarian told reporters at the start of a new Gulf peace mission.

The political counsellor in Gorbachev's Soviet embassy, Vladimir Spandarian, told Reuters that

his shuttle diplomacy had produced

positive results. He did not elaborate.

In Moscow, the independent Interfax news agency said Primakov would visit Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Syria — but Spandarian said the envoy's plans were not yet finalised.

"His agenda is not fixed yet. There are contacts with other Arab capitals to see who he will visit next," Spandarian said.

(Continued on page 3)

Fahd denies shift in stand over

Gulf crisis, also wants guarantees

Bahrain.

The kingdom, said Fahd's statement, demanded an unconditional Iraqi pullout from Kuwait and restoration of the situation in Kuwait to what it was before the Aug. 2 invasion, including reinstatement of the rule of Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

The kingdom also demanded a withdrawal of the Iraqi forces massed on the Saudi border and "guarantees that the Iraqi ruler will not repeat his aggression on any other Gulf Arab state."

(Continued on page 3)

Iraq, France say no deal

in release of French nationals

Combined agency dispatches

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Iraq's parliament voted Tuesday to free all the French nationals in Iraq, and Hashimi said he hoped the 327 could be home by Saturday.

Political analysts said Iraq's release of all the French while continuing to hold hundreds of Britons and Americans could be embarrassing for Paris.

The French government welcomed the Iraqi decision, but pledged unwavering support for the international coalition confronting Baghdad.

Politicians also denounced Jean-Marie le Pen, leader of the far-right

"No, that is not a condition," said reporters. "But it would be better for the French citizens if

they now as a marketing strategy within three years of the end of the war."

The decisions were announced by a statement by Information Minister Edmond Rizk after a four-hour cabinet meeting headed by President Elias Hrawi.

Thousands of people, many wearing red carnations, bade

farewell to slain Christian leader

Dany Chamoun, his wife and two young sons Wednesday as they were buried in his hometown southeast of Beirut.

The Lebanese government was decided to complete the expansion of its control on greater Beirut and hand over roads and areas to the army and curb all forms of the law."

Chamoun and his family were buried next to the tomb of his father, former President Camille Chamoun, who died a natural death in August 1987.

Mourners were frisked by heavily armed militiamen of

the Druze party.

(Continued on page 5)

# Jordan Times

An independent English-language daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation.

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AMMAN THURSDAY-FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25-26, 1990, RABIA THANI 6-7, 1411

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

## Palestinian beaten to death; Aqsa toll rises

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the Druze party.

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Beirut to unite under Hrawi

Chamouns laid to rest in hometown

Walid Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), which controls Deir Al Kamar.

The mourners were led by Chamoun's elder brother, Dory, 59, and Deputy Prime Minister Michael Sassis, representing President Elias Hrawi.

Junblatt also took part in the funeral procession.

Chamoun, the 56-year-old leader of the right-wing Christian National Liberal Party, was murdered at his home in east Beirut on Sunday.

The assassins also killed his

father, former President Camille Chamoun, who died a natural death in August 1987.

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Masked Palestinians wave flags and throw stones at Israeli soldiers near Jerusalem (Reuters photo)

## Bush in last-ditch effort to avert U.N. censure of Israel

WASHINGTON (Agencies) —

President George Bush has sent a personal letter to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir appealing for cooperation with a United Nations investigation of the Oct. 8 massacre of Palestinians.

The United States was the principal drafter of the resolution, approved by the council Oct. 13, which condemned Israel for the slayings and called for the U.N. probe.

The letter, delivered by U.S. Ambassador William Brown, represents a last-ditch attempt by Bush to persuade Israel to admit the investigators, lest it face stern treatment from the U.N. Security Council.

The Security Council was scheduled to vote Wednesday on a resolution criticizing Israel for not cooperating with the investigation.

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## Saudi hint of compromise may be ominous for U.S.

By Carol Giacomo  
Reuters

**WASHINGTON** — Saudi hints of compromise with Iraq, while denied by Riyadh and de-emphasised by Washington, could be an ominous sign for the U.S.-led coalition arrayed against Baghdad.

Some analysts say they suggest an erosion of critical Saudi resolve to do what may be needed to reverse the Iraqi takeover of Kuwait and could narrow U.S. options in the Gulf crisis.

"This was potentially very significant and disastrous for us," said Adam Garfinkel of the Foreign Policy Research Institute.

The Saudis could offer a compromise diplomatic solution that would leave us hanging in the wind and would represent appeasement...without Saudi steadfastness, we have no war option, no way to keep together the (anti-Iraq) coalition and no excuse to stay there," he told Reuters.

Questions about Saudi Arabia's position were raised on Sunday when Defence Minister Prince Sultan Ben Abdul Aziz, in widely published remarks, suggested that if Iraq left Kuwait, the Saudis would not oppose legitimate Iraqi claims, even if involving territorial concessions by Kuwait.

Prince Sultan later claimed he was misinterpreted, a disavowal that struck Robert Neumann as plausible.

"This is playing two sides of the same issue," the former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia told Reuters in an interview.

On one hand, the U.S.-led military buildup in the Gulf puts Iraq under threat of a military strike while on the other hand, Sultan's comments "dangle before" (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein that he could make a deal if he got out quickly," he said.

"The time during which military action against Iraq is most likely is between now and March, so all the hawking has surfaced now in order to show

Saddam that either you get out or you face up to the military threat," he added.

The U.S. State Department played down any problem with the Saudis and insisted a 90-minute meeting on Tuesday between Secretary of State James Baker and the Saudi ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar, had long been planned.

It seemed both sides were trying to control as much as possible any perceived damage to their united anti-Iraq front.

"Sultan often says things off the cuff that can easily be taken out of context," one U.S. official said.

Bandar later went out of his way to meet reporters and proclaim: "Saudi Arabia has not changed its position at all."

"If Saddam Hussein is listening, he should not be under any illusion. We are determined not to let aggression pay. We don't think aggression should be rewarded, that's for sure."

President George Bush also was moved to reiterate his opposition to deal with Iraq. "There can never be compromise, any compromise, with this kind of aggression," he said Tuesday.

Saudi Arabia's role is key because it was the kingdom's request for help that allowed Bush to send more than 200,000 troops to the Gulf as the bulk of the multinational force.

If nothing else, the Saudi defence minister's remarks give weight to a perception that some members of the U.S.-led coalition are becoming increasingly nervous about the prospect of war with Iraq and want to find another solution.

"There has been ambivalence on the part of the Saudi leadership, particularly the defence minister, about the extent to which they will be able to control military action if and when it begins," said Pentagon consultant Jed Snyder.

"I think we are seeing an attempt by the Saudis to signal to the Iraqis that they would welcome an opportunity to step back from the brink," he said in an interview.

## Israelis rush to buy guns

**TEL AVIV (R)** — Israelis in occupied Jerusalem fearful of Palestinian revenge attacks are rushing to buy guns.

Shoppers at the city's main weapons shop Tuesday snapped up pistols, electric stun guns and mace chemical spray canisters.

Store owners said gun sales had jumped 50 per cent since Sunday, when a teenage Palestinian stabbed to death three Israelis in apparent revenge for the police killing of Arabs on Oct. 8.

Sales of mace, a spray that immobilises attackers, and electric stun guns have doubled, they said.

Dozens of Israeli men and women crowded Magnum 88, a weapons shop in Jerusalem, pointing at pistols and fitting them around their ankles and waists.

"My office is near the Old City where there are lots of Arabs. Nothing has ever happened, but why wait?" said Iris Tov, 33, as she examined a mace can and a stun gun.

"I think I'll take the stun gun because I can pin it against my pants and just pull it out like a gun. It could be too late by the time I found the mace in my bag," she added.

Jerusalem has cracked with tension since the Oct. 8 shootings.

The council was created in a year when Israel's aid package — the largest given to a foreign country — has been questioned by senators including Robert Byrd, chairman of the Senate

Between Monday and Tuesday, seven more Jews were attacked and wounded by Arabs throughout Israel and the occupied territories.

"Interest in guns has risen 100

per cent since Sunday while sales have gone up 50 per cent. Not everyone can get a licence to buy one," said Yitzhak Mizrahi, owner of Magnum 88.

"Lots of people were disappointed. They wanted to buy a gun to protect themselves but couldn't," he added.

Only civilians who live or work in Jewish neighbourhoods of predominantly Arab Jerusalem and in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip are legally entitled to own guns.

Anyone can buy a stun gun. A licence is required for mace sprays.

Mizrahi said pistols, his most popular line, cost between \$350 and \$600 and could be paid for in three interest-free instalments.

"If the stabbing was within 90 metres, you could get him," Mizrahi assured one shopper peering through a pistol.

Aoun held one-third of a Christian enclave in east Beirut and opposed the internationally-backed Lebanese government till he was ousted in a Syrian-led assault on Oct. 13.

France gave embassy refuge to Aoun, but the Lebanese government prevented him from leaving and insisted he should be tried for war crimes.

The Syrian paper called Aoun "a renegade who destroyed many parts of this country, flooded its land with blood, blocked the peace process and pushed it towards partition and full collapse."

He said the decision to try Aoun was up to the Lebanese government, but added that "all old wounds should not be left open."

## Ex-congressman form group to counter AIPAC

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — A group of former members of the House of Representatives say they have created a grassroots organisation to counter the pro-Israeli lobby which they say has too much clout on Capitol Hill.

Israel's supporters in Congress say the group's aims are misguided and pose serious danger to long-term U.S. strategic interests.

But board members of the newly formed Council for the National Interest disagree.

"What we in the 'movement' think is that the government of Israel exercises too much influence over the country (the United States), and particularly in Congress," said David Bowen, the council's executive director.

A former college professor with degrees from Harvard and Oxford universities, Bowen resigned from the House after 10 years in 1983.

The idea for the council came from Paul Findley, a former Republican congressman from Illinois who wrote a book about the pro-Israeli lobby entitled "They Dare to Speak Out." In his book, Findley says he was targeted by the pro-Israeli lobby because of his stands on Middle East policy. "Plain, ordinary Americans saw damage being done to our institutions," Findley said in a telephone interview.

Other board members of the group include former Congressman Pete McCloskey and John Anderson, both Republicans, and Martha Keys, a Democrat. Anderson ran for president as an independent in 1980.

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## Angry men debate troops plan in Japan parliament

**TOKYO (R)** — In a drab, chambered, smoke-filled hall in Japan's musty parliament building, politicians met ministers and bureaucrats Wednesday for formal talks on a controversial plan to send troops to the Gulf.

The multinational forces are there to secure the fulfillment of U.N. resolutions," a beleaguered Kaifu told Kawasaki, who had asked about the legitimacy of the 300,000-member force as a U.N.-sanctioned force.

The debate, this time between Kaifu and Yuichi Ichikawa, secretary-general of the Buddhist-backed Komeito (Clean Government Party), then shifted to where the Japanese troops would be deployed.

Kaifu said they would not be sent to "dangerous" places and would strictly play a support role.

"What if the troops come under attack? Who will make the decision to make a move?" Ichikawa asked.

"The person responsible at the location will make the decision," Kaifu said.

At that point, a loud voice from the opposition bench echoed through the hall: "Well, what if they become another Kwangtung army?"

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) bench retaliated, "What's wrong with studying it?"

Opposition parties say the plan violates Japan's anti-war constitution and that the Japanese contingent would be meaningless in the Gulf. Moreover the bill, they say, is too vague.

South Korea and China, victims of Japan's past aggression before 1945, have also criticised Tokyo's plan to send troops

The debate continues.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Iraq to release five Swedes

**STOCKHOLM (R)** — Five out of 80 Swedish nationals held in Iraq will be released soon for humanitarian reasons, Sweden said Wednesday. "We have received confirmation that the five will be freed soon," Foreign Ministry spokesman Lars Olof Lundberg said. Iraq's charge d'affaires in Stockholm, Mohammad Said Hani, said the release was an act of courtesy to Stockholm which recently sent a foreign ministry official to Iraq to seek freedom for Swedes.

He said the remaining Swedish nationals could possibly be released if Stockholm sent a higher ranking government official such as Foreign Minister Sten Anderson. "Why doesn't Sten Anderson want to go when for example Ankara's (President) Kurt Waldheim has visited Baghdad?" Said Hani asked.

### Iraq increases fuel ration

**BAGHDAD (R)** — Iraq increased fuel allowances for trucks and buses Wednesday, a day after imposing rationing to combat U.N. sanctions. Heavy commercial vehicles will be allowed up to 180 litres of diesel a week instead of up to 90 litres decreed Tuesday, state-run newspapers said. Their ration of lubricating oil will also be increased. There was no change in the 30-litre weekly petrol ration.

France, which ruled Lebanon for 20 years before World War II, has always played a role in the country's complex politics, frequently seen as a traditional guardian of the Christian minority.

In Damascus, the U.S. ambassador to Syria said Palestinian guerrilla groups in Lebanon had to be disbanded and disarmed as part of the Arab-brokered Taif peace plan.

France gave embassy refuge to Aoun, but the Lebanese government prevented him from leaving and insisted he should be tried for war crimes.

"Taif refers to all militias. All armed militias must be disbanded in Lebanon and that will apply equally to the Palestinian armed groups," Djerejian said.

Djerejian also expressed opposition to bringing Aoun to trial.

He said the decision to try Aoun was up to the Lebanese government, but added that "all old wounds should not be left open."

The protests were sparked by an anti-government leaflet distributed last weekend saying the government of President Mohammad Siad Barre had kept political prisoners behind bars despite having lifted harsh security laws earlier this month. The leaflets called on all Somalis to mark Oct. 23 as a day of protest.

The feared national security court, which tried political and other crimes, was disbanded on Oct. 12, when a new and, on paper, more liberal constitution came into force.

### 3 killed, 7 injured in Somalia protests

**MOGADISHU (R)** — Three people, including a policeman, have been killed and at least seven hurt in anti-government demonstrations in Mogadishu, the Somali government said. Hundreds of people demonstrated in commercial and residential districts of the capital Tuesday, smashing police road blocks and overturning vehicles. Sporadic gunfire began at dawn and continued till after midnight. Prime Minister Mohammad Hawadleh Madar told reporters that troublemakers trying to disrupt political reform looted several shops and businesses. He did not say how the deaths occurred. The protests were sparked by an anti-government leaflet distributed last weekend saying the government of President Mohammad Siad Barre had kept political prisoners behind bars despite having lifted harsh security laws earlier this month. The leaflets called on all Somalis to mark Oct. 23 as a day of protest.

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### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

#### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 ..... Koran Programme review

15:45 ..... Children programme

17:10 ..... Bedtime story

18:15 ..... News summary

19:20 ..... Local programme

20:00 ..... Programmes review

20:30 ..... Local series

21:30 ..... Programmes review

22:00 ..... Local programme

22:30 ..... News in Arabic

23:00 ..... News in Arabic

23:30 ..... News in Arabic

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## Jordan, Soviet Union review trade, economic cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Soviet economic delegation now on a visit to Jordan had talks Wednesday with Jordanian ministers and other officials about increasing the volume of goods exchanged between Moscow and Amman and the settlement of Jordanian debts to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet team, led by Vladimir Mordinov, reviewed with Minister of Finance Basel Jarrah the implementation of a Jordanian-Soviet trade protocol, signed in February 1989, enabling Jordan to sell the Soviet Union products worth \$42 million as part of the Kingdom's repayment of debts to Moscow.

The minister said Jordan was ready to cooperate with the Soviet Union in this regard and to provide the required communi-

ty Council's resolutions.

The Soviet delegation, which forms the Soviet side to the joint Jordanian-Soviet Economic Committee, met with Minister of Industry and Trade Ziyad Fariz to review trade and economic cooperation. Mordinov expressed hope that the current talks would promote bilateral ties now that the Soviet Union has adopted the market economy system.

Earlier Wednesday the Soviet and the Jordanian sides to the joint committee opened a meeting to discuss trade and economic matters. Mordinov reviewed with Secretary-General of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ibrahim Badran, scopes of bilateral cooperation in energy, irrigation, agriculture and culture.

The two sides also explored the prospect of cooperation in training personnel for tourism and the exchange of expertise in other fields.

The joint committee formed a number of sub-committees to deal with separate topics over the coming few days before a general meeting of all the sub-committees is held on Saturday when a trade protocol is expected to be signed.

At its last meeting in Moscow last year, the joint committee discussed types of goods Jordan might sell to the Soviet Union to help adjust the balance of payments, which is in favour of the Soviet Union, and to increase Moscow's imports of Jordanian phosphate to up to 500,000 tonnes annually.

Later Wednesday the Soviet

delegation visited the Amman Chamber of Industry and discussed with its president, Khalid Abu Hassan, the prospect of signing a \$30 million trade protocol providing for the sale of Jordanian products to the Soviet markets in exchange for raw materials for the Jordanian industry.

Abu Hassan said that Jordan was late in delivering the manufactured products because of delays in receiving raw materials brought about by the crisis. He said that the difficulties in maritime transport were another element causing the delay.

Abu Hassan said that Jordan, in exchange, was willing to immediately sell vegetables, fruits and flowers to the Soviet Union. He discussed with the delegation about privileges investors and importers get from the free zones where Soviet goods can be stored for re-export.

The head of the Soviet team said that his country would be willing to offer facilities to increase and promote bilateral cooperation in a number of fields.

In 1985 the Soviet Union imported JD 6 million worth of Jordanian products. The amount declined to JD 4.5 million in 1989. But according to the Chamber of Industry officials, Jordan's exports to Moscow are expected to reach \$60 million during 1990.

Jordan imports iron, cars, pipes and paper from the Soviet Union and exports gas ranges, domestic appliances, cosmetics and ready made clothes in addition to phosphate to the Soviet Union.

Later Wednesday the Soviet

## Queen honours those who helped evacuees

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday received at Al-Nadwa Palace representatives from the various committees and organisations and individuals who offered relief services to the evacuees who crossed into Jordan from Iraq and Kuwait, as a result of the current Gulf crisis.

During a reception held in recognition of their diligent efforts to alleviate the hardship of the evacuees, Queen Noor stressed the importance of the family spirit and sense of group working in coping with this crisis.

"The people of Jordan," the Queen said, "have opened their hearts for the evacuees and have sacrificed the country's meager resources in order to ensure them a brief and comfortable transit as possible."

The Queen praised the dedication of all those who had spent endless hours offering relief ser-

vices to the hundreds of thousands of evacuees who fled to Jordan from Kuwait and Iraq.

Queen Noor said that "even though it is clear that this problem might remain with us for a long time, so many have contributed so much over the last two and a half months that I feel, during this relative lull in the relief operation, that we should express our appreciation and pride to all, and our prayers that peace and stability will return to the region soon, and that human suffering will end."

The reception was attended by the minister of health, president and members of the Evacuee Welfare Committee, and representatives from United Nations organisations, the European Community, and other non-governmental organisations who worked with the evacuees.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday visits the United Nations Amman headquarters (Petra photo)

Crown Prince praises U.N. achievements,

urges more equitable approach to world issues

## UNO celebrates anniversary

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday paid tribute to the United Nations Organisation which, he said, was established to serve mankind and to maintain world peace.

"But the U.N. achievements over the past 45 years are now being eroded and the organisation's credibility is coming under constant threat in view of its performance in the Middle East,"

the Prince said during a visit to the U.N. office in Amman, marking the founding anniversary of the United Nations Organisa-

tion.

The Prince expressed regret over the Security Council's failure, so far, to reach a resolution which, he said, was established to protect the killing of Palestinians in occupied Jerusalem on Oct. 8.

The Crown Prince said that Jordan was the country most affected by the Gulf crisis as a result of the imposition of economic sanctions against Iraq by the Security Council's resolutions.

Prince Hassan urged the United Nations to pursue efforts to help Jordan overcome the present economic difficulties.

Ali Adiq paid tribute to Jordan as the major contributor to alleviating the plight of the evacuees who had fled Iraq and Kuwait over the past two months.

"Celebrating the U.N. anniversary this year coincides with very serious developments which threaten world peace and security," Atiqah said. The celebration was attended by Minister of Planning Khaled Amin Abdullah and other officials.

## Egyptian embassy to help Jordanian students

By Caroline Faraj  
Special to the Jordan Times

harassed by the Egyptian authorities which alleged that their passports were forged.

Following the detention the students were returned to Amman, according to some sources. The students had gone to Egypt to prepare themselves for the end-of-year examinations, organised by the Beirut Arab University whose headquarters is in Egypt, according to Fayed Yidwan, president of the Beirut Arab University Alumni Club in Amman.

Yidwan said that nearly 1,000 students are registered at the university and "all are anxiously waiting word from the Egyptian authorities to make the trip to Cairo on Nov. 3, at the latest, to be in time for the examinations."

The Ministry of Higher Education reportedly is still awaiting

**Fahd**

(Continued from page 1)  
consideration because they are utterly basless."

Interpretations of a softened stand came Sunday when Prince Sultan, the defence minister who is the king's brother and third in line to the Saudi throne, said that rights whether valid or doubtful could always be negotiated.

Sultan, and Prince Bandar, his son and Saudi ambassador to Washington, issued statements clarifying that this was reference to a principle and not a suggestion that Kuwait make any concessions as part of a settlement to the 2-month crisis.

Prince Bandar was often summoned to the State Department for a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker for classification. The United States has deployed more than 200,000 forces in Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Gulf in contrast to after the Aug. 2 invasion and force it to pull out. Other countries have another 100,000 troops manning.

Paid himself on Monday, while talking to reporters with visiting Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, said that Saddam Hussein did not have to fear loss of face if he withdrew as he would be receiving a blinder and Arab response would be one of gratitude.

Paid, and Mubarak, according to diplomatic sources, did discuss the possibility of negotiations following the Iraqi pullout from Kuwait.

Comments by Sultan which appeared to suggest Kuwait could make territorial concessions to Iraq brought an immediate reaction from

the White House.

President George Bush rejected any compromise solution to the Gulf crisis and said Iraq must pull its troops out.

Bander told reporters in Washington to clarify his father's remark.

Bander told reporters on his way to the meeting that "Saudi Arabia has not changed its position at all."

Keeping up support for his controversial Gulf policy was a major theme as Bush campaigned for New England Republicans in the elections.

Bush, speaking with reporters during his political swing, and the Saudi prince "was not talking about any compromise, territory compromise at all."

Meanwhile, British Defence Secretary Tom King was quoted in an interview with the Saudi newspaper Al-Arabi Al-Awsat as stating that negotiations for a settlement to the Gulf crisis could only follow an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

"Our concern is focused on implementing U.N. Security Council resolutions, including 660 which was issued the day of the invasion and which demands that Iraq leave Kuwait and the legitimate Kuwait government be reinstated," said King. "After that takes place, then there is a chance for the two sides to meet and negotiate the conflicts existing between the two countries."

That is when the chances for peaceful solutions come up, that is after ending the aggression."

Britain is one of the major Western contributors to the multinational force and King stressed "we did not send the forces to the Gulf to sit and watch the Iraqi occupation."

Comments by Sultan which appeared to suggest Kuwait could make territorial concessions to Iraq brought an immediate reaction from

## Iraq, France say no deal

(Continued from page 1)  
no government minister would meet Iraq's request to travel to Baghdad and arrange the release.

There were unconfirmed reports that the head of the French Red Cross, Georges Dufait, would go to Baghdad to reinforce the organisation.

Dufait said no negotiations had been held in arranging the release.

Le Pen, who has urged the withdrawal of French troops from the Gulf region, maintained the political establishment by claiming credit Tuesday for Iraq's decision.

The cabinet spokesman, Louis Le Pen, denied Le Pen's claim as "ridiculous."

Le Pen said it "ridiculous" to believe there was a visa to enter Iraq and would not be giving one.

Iraq first made an overture to France after President Francois Mitterrand's speech to the United Na-

tions last month. Mitterrand suggested that an international conference on the Middle East, including the Arab-Israeli conflict, could be held if Iraq pulls out of Kuwait.

Mitterrand and other French officials have since taken pains to state that Baghdad must comply with U.N. resolutions demanding Iraq withdraw from Kuwait and release all foreigners before any conference can be held.

But Iraq has seized on the proposal to split France from its Western allies in the Gulf.

The United States and Great Britain are still beating war drums while the French position is completely different," Hashmi said Wednesday.

"The French have said they're favourable to negotiation and a peaceful settlement."

France, with 13,000 troops in the Gulf region, is the second largest Western military force there after the United States.

## Primakov launches new shuttle

(Continued from page 1)

Primakov will begin talks in Cairo Wednesday with Osama Al-Baz, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's special adviser on Middle East affairs.

Diplomats said he was likely to wait for the return of Mubarak from a Gulf tour before finalising details of his tour.

Baz shuns publicity but yields considerable influence in formulating policy of the Arab World's most populous state on the Palestinian issue and the Gulf crisis.

Diplomats said Primakov was unlikely to find any change in Egypt's demands for an unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and the restoration of the legitimate Kuwait government.

The Soviet Union has condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and has joined a U.N. economic embargo against Iraq, for many years its closest Middle East ally.

Primakov said later a military solution in the Gulf would be disastrous and a peaceful solution must be sought.

"We have to be optimistic," Primakov told reporters after two hours of talks with Osama Al-Baz.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- \* Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zara displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-12:30 and 3:30-6:30).
- \* Exhibition entitled "Science and Technology Parks" at the British Council.

### FILM

- \* Italian film entitled "Il baby puffy" at the Haya Arts Centre — 7:30 p.m.

For more information, call 011-222-1234 or 011-222-1235.

## 1991 education budget to build

## 65 schools, create 1,000 jobs

AMMAN (J.T.) — The 1991 budget for the Ministry of Education will create 1,000 jobs and entails the construction of 65 school buildings, said Minister of Education Mohammad Hamdan.

The first phase of the educational project in Jordan entails the construction of 200 school buildings at an estimated cost of \$254 million, of which \$73 million will be drawn from a Japanese loan at an interest rate of 2.7 per cent, the minister said in a lecture delivered at the Jordan International Hotel.

In drawing up its educational policies and plans for new schools, the minister said, the Ministry of Education takes into account the four per cent population growth in Jordan and the fact that half of the population is under 15 years

of age.

He said that according to the condition, the state should make available basic education for all citizens free of charge. For this reason 9.6 per cent of the national budget was last year allocated for education and teachers training programme in the country, and for implementing the resolutions of the First National Educational Conference held in 1987, the minister pointed out.

Hamdan revealed that illiteracy rate in Jordan now stands at 19.5 per cent but this will drop to 10 per cent by the year 2000 as a result of intensified programme at the adult and literacy centres.

The ministry is currently studying the prospect of setting up a national data bank, in cooperation with the Harvard University in the United States, to be able to provide accurate information about the state of education in Jordan and the one million students here.

## Courses to be held for teachers of music

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Noor Al-Hussein Foundation's National Music Conservatory and the Goethe Institute in Amman will hold, for the second consecutive year, two condensed training courses for music education teachers and kindergartens and basic education schools (grades 1-10).

Training will be conducted by Norri Ruthibani, a German national of Arab origin, who is a renowned music education expert.

Each course will last three days, a total of 18 training hours. The first course entitled: "Using simple percussion instruments in teaching music at the K.G. and the first grades of the compulsory level," will start next Saturday. No prerequisites for this course are required.

The second course entitled:

"Advanced skills in using percussion instruments at the K.G. and the compulsory level," will start on Tuesday. The first course is a pre-requisite.

The two courses are expected to draw a large number of trainees in view of the decision by the Ministry of Education to introduce "Music Education" in basic education schools as of the scholastic year 1991-1992.

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.  
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## Gesture well deserved

IRAQ'S decision Tuesday to allow all French nationals to leave is not a gimmick or a reward but rather a natural reaction to promising French peace initiatives and a token of appreciation for the independent French views on the Gulf crisis. For much too long both Washington and London tyrannically controlled the pace of events in the Gulf region and set the tone of Western reaction to it. Finally, Paris could no longer tolerate the U.S.-British monopoly which could lead the entire world, including Western civilisation, to abyss and stood up to rebuff this tyranny and put an effective end to it. This would explain more than anything else the Iraqi reasoning for freeing the French nationals at once.

Meanwhile Riyadh came under intense pressure from Washington for instituting that a territorial compromise between Iraq and Kuwait could be entertained within the framework of a peaceful settlement of the Gulf conflict. President George Bush was so quick on the draw upon hearing the mere mention of a possible compromise in the Gulf situation that he released an immediate disclaimer of the report in the name of Saudi Arabia suggesting thereby that neither King Fahd nor his brother Prince Sultan Ben Abdul Aziz have the final say about the outcome of the Gulf crisis. Immediately after Washington's decision to pour cold water on the welcome news from Riyadh, London typically followed suit and declared, through none less than Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher herself, that there was no change in Saudi Arabia's stand and that Riyadh still insisted on an unconditional total Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. What audacity to speak on behalf of another sovereign state! If this is not an American-British imperialist attitude par excellence one does not know what is! All this reinforces the knowledge that American troops were on their way for deployment in Saudi Arabia before King Fahd had a chance to invite them in.

Obviously neither President Bush nor Prime Minister Thatcher can stomach the fact that Riyadh had offered the best example of border adjustment between Arab states and had been more than generous in accommodating the needs of its sister Arab countries on the basis that as long as Arab lands stay in Arab hands it is of little consequence which Arab state controls Arab land.

Jordan is the first Arab country to acknowledge with profound appreciation the voluntary Saudi acquiescence to extend its coastline on to the Aqaba Gulf at the expense of Saudi territory. Amman, therefore, was the least surprised when Saudi Defence Minister Sultan Ben Abdul Aziz declared Monday that Arab states were ready to grant Iraq "all its rights" and that his country "sees no harm in any Arab country giving its Arab sister a site or a position on the sea and that Riyadh "gave part of its territorial land and waters out of its free will" when it fixed its borders. What Bush and Thatcher obviously do not understand or do not want to understand is that within the context of Arab nationalism and the framework of one Arab homeland, territorial concessions between Arab states is the rule rather than the exception.

No wonder then that Iraq and the rest of the Arab World have only full appreciation for the French and Soviet understanding of the Arab situation. The least that Baghdad can do in response to this independent French thinking is to reciprocate it with deeds beginning with allowing all the French nationals to leave Iraq and Kuwait as it did with Soviet citizens not long ago.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

London and Washington which had been encouraging Israel not to accept Security Council resolution 672 are now delaying council action on sending an enquiry commission to the occupied Arab lands and preventing the council from adopting a new resolution forcing Israel to succumb to the international will, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Wednesday. Thus, the United States and Britain continue to manifest further contempt to the world organisation and the international legitimacy which they both have been bragging about and its respect, said the paper. Both nations acted differently in the Gulf crisis and were prompt in forcing the council to impose sanctions on Iraq, and they took the unilateral step of massing troops and naval forces to threaten Iraq, the paper continued. It seems that the Security Council and its members are requested by London and Washington to remain responsive only to orders by both capitals to impose humiliation on the Arabs and to refuse any action that is required to end Israel's atrocities and the killing of Palestinians, the paper added. The Security Council's double standards in its dealings with the two problems, the Gulf crisis and the Palestine issue is threatening world peace and security; but, said the paper, no matter how hard the British and the Americans work to protect the Israeli crimes, nothing can prevent the Palestinian people from pursuing their just struggle for freedom. The non-aligned nations, said the paper, are requested to pursue efforts needed to put an end to Israel's atrocities, and the major powers at the Security Council ought to listen to reason and to see it that all U.N. resolutions are implemented.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily calls on King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and president Mubarak of Egypt to stop echoing slogans and statements originating in London and Washington and designed to intimidate Iraq and its people. It is better for the two regimes in Riyadh and Cairo to refrain from such behaviour because both of them realise that they do not have a free will and do not hold the power to take a free decision, unlike Washington for instance which possesses the will and the means to decide on matters related to war or peace, says Tareq Masrweh. In France, former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has warned the French government that it does not have the power to take a decision concerning war or peace in the Gulf, as this matter is left for Washington.

## Why should we?

By Sami Atiyeh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

THE bumper sticker on an old Mercedes car perfectly described the mood in Jordan over applying the U.N. imposed economic sanctions against Iraq. It said "Damned if I do, damned if I don't. So damn it, I will."

Simply put, the country seems to feel that it is damned if it abides by the sanctions and damned if it does not. The public, however, given the pressures the Kingdom is subjected to, is in effect saying: Jordan should not comply with the sanctions.

If we are suffering as a result of the trade embargo against our main trading partner, Iraq — which we as people are supporting in its position against the rest of the world — and we have received only a trickle of the needed aid to continue living, then we should not abide by the sanctions.

What good has complying with the embargo brought us except bringing us to the verge of an economic collapse?

The Jordanian public has been explicitly supportive of Iraq and very critical of the U.S. and its allies in this crisis, without the government trying to interfere or ban this freedom of expression. This is all fine. But why in the world should the government actually be taking the other side when the issue boils down to choking Iraq and preventing food, milk and medicine from reaching its children and people? Whose side is the official position really on?

Last week, the prime minister personally ordered the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) to stop a convoy of basic food, medicine

and milk for the children of Iraq, only two hours before the trucks were scheduled to leave Amman. This shipment, the fourth of its kind since the sanctions were imposed on Iraq was donated from generous individuals and institutions who care for the well-being of innocent children who literally have nothing to do with decisions taken by world leaders, this time by a supposedly peace-loving international body, the United Nations.

If Jordan is a true sister of Iraq, and if practically the entire population of this country is supporting the Iraqis, then why is the government stopping purely humanitarian goods from reaching Arab children? Are our officials willing to take responsibility for starving a brotherly nation?

It is obvious that Jordan has come under a lot of pressure to not siding with the U.S. and its allies, which is an honourable position; and it is also understandable that the government of such a small financially-troubled state had to do what it did.

But were we not promised compensation for abiding by the sanctions and have we received hardly anything that would cover even a small portion of our loss? What is the government trying to prove here? It has repeatedly stated that it is abiding with the sanctions and the West has taken this with scepticism and continues to threaten not to give aid if Jordan was busting the embargo. How long are we going to beg for money? If we don't receive it, fine. We should bust the sanctions with Iraq — a country that has returned our Arab dignity and made us proud of having this Arab identity.

It is difficult to understand why our own government, which is supposed to be leading a democratic experiment, is stopping basic supplies to Iraq. If the government wants to prove to the American policeman in the region, which includes foreign journalists who continue to fish for any clues that Jordan may be busting sanctions, or that we are a "civilised" nation that believes in international law, then the government should not abide by this "international law," i.e. Resolution 661, until and unless the rest of the world abides by other international laws in the region and respects the clauses of SCR 661 which calls for compensation to countries like Jordan.

What interest does the Jordanian government have in stopping medicine from going to Iraq — be it for commercial or humanitarian reasons? Even the British interpreted Resolution 661 as excluding food and medicine, and so should we.

I doubt that on this one, the government is representing the will of the Jordanian people, because the people do not want to be held responsible for starving a sister country which needs us more than ever.

It is time the government stopped stooping to the U.S. and its allies. We are not getting anything from any of them, including and especially the U.S.' Arab allies. We are already under siege along with Iraq. It is time we face it and look for our own national interests.

That's why we are damned if we do and damned if we don't abide by the sanctions. So why the hell should we, if it means starving not only the Iraqis, but also ourselves?

## Jordan should do more for returning expatriates

By Mohammad Ayash Milhem

THE FIRST waves of Jordanian-Palestinian expatriates converged on Kuwait immediately after the 1990 war in Palestine and the end of World War II, but their numbers increased considerably in the 1950s and 1960s to reach some 500,000, accounting for one quarter of the total population. Most of those going to Kuwait came from villages and towns located along the border with Israel in the north and western areas of the occupied West Bank like Jenin and Tulkarem and their surrounding villages as well as other large numbers from the Gaza Strip.

But the number of Jordanians and Palestinians began to decrease in Kuwait following the collapse of the Al Manakh Stock Exchange in 1982 and decreased even more during the Iran-Iraq war in the past decade to stand at around 350,000. Inspite of the drop in the number of Palestinians and Jordanians, their community remained the largest group in Kuwait at a time when they formed nearly half of the total number of non-Gulf citizens in the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf countries.

The Jordanian and Palestinian expatriates shouldered the responsibility of building our new society in Jordan and in Palestine, and they have contributed financially and socially to the development of all aspects of life as they were transferring remittances home to support their own families here and in the Gulf.

Thus far, following the outbreak of the Gulf crisis, at least 100,000 Jordanian and Palestinian expatriates have returned to Jordan, and their return this

time is different from any other previous returns for a visit or a brief stay. This time the expatriates had only their own cars to transport them together with their families and some of their belongings to Jordan. But their savings, their end-of-employment rewards and other rights are left behind, and no one can predict their fate. Once a financial resource for themselves, their countrymen and their countries, these expatriates are now in abject poverty and in need of assistance.

Other Arab countries to which the expatriates have returned after the outbreak of the Gulf crisis have already exempted the refugees from paying duty on their cars and their belongings as a matter of assistance. Some of these expatriates have already sold their cars for very cheap sums in order to survive. Those countries have also taken a number of other measures to help repatriate their nationals in the easiest possible way.

This is something we hope the Jordanian authorities will follow and will also take appropriate measures to deal with the question of national service or the payment of \$7000 by the expatriates affected by the embargo to claim compensation.

We hope that the concerned authorities in Jordan will take these proposals into consideration and will act on them, so that the repatriation of our nationals can be done without too much pain for themselves and the whole country.

*The writer is a Jordanian lawyer who practised in Kuwait. His article first appeared in Al Ra'i newspaper last week.*

## Aquino squeezed into national crisis

By David Schlesinger  
Reuter

MANILA — Philippine President Corazon Aquino is being squeezed hard by both the right and left, and now the crucial centre that helped put her in power is disgruntled with her leadership, political analysts here say.

"This government is under attack from the extreme left and extreme right and is looking for ways for peace," Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said in a speech on Tuesday. "This transition of uncertainty and instability

can be long."

But what worries many analysts is that the centre is no longer solidly behind Aquino, who came to power in a popular revolt four years ago.

"The centre is at odds with itself," Rex Lores, a former government official and current adviser to politicians, said in a telephone interview.

"The party of the president has been at odds with the cabinet, and a party which is at odds with the cabinet and its own president is a disaster for a country with our present difficulties," he added.

In a recent public opinion poll

in Manila, Aquino was rated as only the fifth most popular politician.

Aquino's critics from all political persuasions despair at what they see as an administration lacking firm leadership and looking set to simply drift until elections in 1992.

Since coming to power Aquino has faced a string of coup attempts, including a military rebellion in the country's south at the beginning of this month.

"The centre is preoccupied with trying to check forces attempting a non-constitutional change of leadership," said Bert

Gonzales, leader of the opposition Philippines Democratic Socialist Party.

"What the centre is trying to do is define an agenda for action and work it out with Mrs. Aquino," he added.

From the left, Aquino faces a general strike planned to support demands for higher wages, lower oil prices, subsidies for basic commodities and a moratorium on foreign debt payments.

Aquino has said the country cannot afford to give the workers all the raises they want. She has also emphasised that the Philippines must stay on good terms

with foreign creditors, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, both of which have urged Manila to reform the economy by cutting spending, raising oil prices and devaluing the peso.

External debt totals \$27 billion.

The "sparrow" hit squads of the Communist New People's Army on Monday issued a statement condemning the "Aquino regime's total subservience to the IMF-World Bank economic policies and its inefficiency, mismanagement, and graft and corruption."

From the right, Aquino faces a

continued threat from factions within the armed forces that nearly toppled her in the sixth and bloodiest coup attempt so far last December.

The army rebels in a joint interview at the weekend said they were girding for "one big bang" against Aquino before the 1992 presidential elections.

Along with the strident statements from both left and right has come violence.

Two oil company offices in Manila were bombed on Tuesday morning, causing no injuries but damaging both buildings.

## Allow us to share a peaceful world

The following is a letter which was sent to several of the world's heads of state, Western and Arab intellectuals as well as renowned media persons.

The tragic killing of 21 Palestinians and the injury of hundreds of others at the hand of Israeli troops at Al Aqsa Mosque in Arab Jerusalem on Monday, Oct. 8 grieves us deeply, and prompts us to write you with a plea from the heart. We wish to send you a message, to express a hope, and to give life to our shared obligation as members of a single human family.

Our message is that this is not an isolated incident which can be wished away as the act of unscrupulous troops or an angry citizenry. It is, rather, the inevitable consequence of the Israeli occupation of Palestinian land. This incident is the latest in a long series of tragic and provocative acts by Israel against the Muslim and Christian holy places in Jerusalem and other Palestinian cities. It stems directly from the fact that the 23 year-old Israeli occupation of Arab Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza is the longest military occupation of the 20th century. Direct and substantial American financing of the occupation, and international acquiescence in this status quo, maintains the Palestinian people in a state of political subjugation, military occupation, economic and social regression, and national disenfranchisement.

Our hope is that as we bury our scores of dead yet again, this latest tragedy may help the world to appreciate the full underlying causes of the conflict in Palestine. We need to resolve it by applying the force of universal morality and the dictates of international law and UN Security Council resolutions in a manner which is fair and compassionate, whether in Kuwait, Namibia, Cambodia, Afghanistan, South Africa, or Palestine. We can only aspire to peace in an environment of justice, and we can only honour justice by applying it equally to all aggrieved people.

Our mutual obligation...as citizens who are proud of our national traditions, as mothers who have dedicated our lives to the upbringing of healthy and productive children, and as individual human beings who strive to live with one another in a planet governed by peace and dignity...is to silence the drums of war, and bring to an end all sorts of military occupation in our region.

The events in Jerusalem are not only a tragedy for those who have died, suffered injury, or had their morality twisted into an endless cycle of confrontation and suffering. They are a tragedy for all Christians, Muslims and Jews around the world who have allowed the occupation of Palestine to become an apparently perpetual source of grief and godlessness, which erupts with regular vulgarity into death and destruction. It need not be so. The national aspirations and political rights of the Palestinians and Israelis can be accommodated in Palestine, in two states living side by side, in mutual recognition, sovereignty, security and dignity.

We, in Jordan, share with you great ideals. We have struggled for so many decades to achieve peace and justice, and suffered a great deal from their absence. We look forward to the day where the sources of conflict and suffering are eliminated and substituted by a spirit of peace and co-existence.

Jordanian Mothers  
Amman — Jordan P.O.Box (843)

## LETTERS

## Arabs are undivided by religion

To the Editor:

As a Christian Arab I would like to congratulate Mr. Ajlouni on his very nice article on the "Christian Arabs: a long history of heroism" which was published by your newspaper on Oct. 20, 1990.

I am pleased that at long last our Muslim brothers have become aware of the massive propaganda war that aims to mar the wonderful relationship we always had with our Muslim brothers. In fact, we truly never felt like a minority and never felt any different from the rest of our Muslim Arab countrymen.

When our lands are occupied, all pride and dignity are called into question. We are all Arabs, Christian and Muslim alike. In fact, any one who calls into question this relationship is but playing into the hands of our enemies who only too eager to have us quarrel among ourselves, while they divide up the spoils of our beautiful countries and homes and our great history.

Sincerely,

Najwa Khuri-Bulos, MD  
Professor  
Dept. of Pediatrics  
Jordan University Hospital  
Amman, Jordan

## A jay will betray

To the Editor:

In a story entitled "Baker's Bluejay Yarn," which Mark Twain wrote in 1880, he said: "A jay hasn't got any more principle than a congressman. A jay will lie, a jay will steal, a jay will deceive, a jay will betray and four times out of five a jay will go back on his solemnest promise."

Haven't the lapses of more than a century made any change in the "specifications" of congressmen?

# Jordan Times WEEKENDER

Published Every Thursday

Oct. 25, 1990 [A]

## Torture victims find help in Danish treatment centre

By Clare Pedrick

COPENHAGEN — With sweat pouring off his brow, his face contorted with pain, Botan is reliving his worst nightmare. He has been beaten. She had all her fingers broken. She was dunked in a tub full of water containing oil blindfolded in the prison courtyard for execution. A blood, urine and vomit and soldier points a pistol to his head under until the split second before she drowned.

Shouts of laughter from the guards. They only wanted to frighten him. The scene changes. This time Botan is hanging from a rind, the father of her small wooden bar by his hands on son Federico, had also been feet, and police guards are arrested and had died under beating him with heavy clubs.

From the adjoining cell come screams and moans. The guards have told him that they have taken his sisters and are raping and beating them to punish him for refusing to cooperate.

For Botan the physical torture is over, but the months of suffering at the hands of his torturers continue to haunt him, night and day. Sleep is difficult, smiling forgotten. Only now, after weeks of therapy with psychiatrist Peter Vesti, is Botan beginning to feel that he can talk about the things that were done to him. In his home country it, he added. "And there is the case of Northern Ireland, where the British were condemned by the European Court of Human Rights for the inhumane treatment of prisoners."

Now, for the first time, many to the fact that the thing is done to protect the identity of the patient and to help her or him learn to trust Europe have begun to tell rights and refugee organisation.

Founded eight years ago in Copenhagen, the centre has become world-renowned for its pioneering work in a field that had been previously neglected. "Of course, torture has been practised all over the world throughout history, but we've never talked about it very openly before," said medical director Dr. Inge Genefke, the 51-year-old neurologist who heads the centre. "That's partly because tortures have always been skilled in producing shame and guilt in their victims."

After months of therapy Ana, a thin, tense woman in her late twenties, admits to suffering deep feelings of small and have to be called oven. The victim is laid out. Tortures break their victim's spirit by depriving them of sleep, food and water, by torturers. Her therapist tries to comfort her, telling her that they probably already knew Molich. "A lot of countries of, they will do it," said Dr. sounds and permanent light or the names. Ana tells bow her refuse to acknowledge that Vesti, the psychiatrist. "The darkness. The goal is to make

guards tried to shame and humiliate her by making her eat her own excrement and threatening her with rape. She was hooded and repeatedly beaten. She had all her fingers broken. She was dunked in a tub full of water containing oil blindfolded in the prison courtyard for execution. A blood, urine and vomit and soldier points a pistol to his head under until the split second before she drowned.

Shouts of laughter from the guards. They only wanted to frighten him. The scene changes. This time Botan is hanging from a rind, the father of her small wooden bar by his hands on son Federico, had also been feet, and police guards are arrested and had died under beating him with heavy clubs.

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**Torturers may not always kill their victims, but they kill souls, experts say.**

they believe that they are but it's essential for them to losing their sanity. Sham executions are used to instill fear. One victim was put into a coffin and lowered into a grave.

"What is so frightening is that they take normal, healthy people and turn them into not very educated and send vegetables," said Vesti. "When they come to us, many torture survivors are incapable of work, of having sex with their husbands or wives, of conducting the most basic human relationships. The victims are facing a situation where all the normal rules have been broken."

Patients at the Copenhagen clinic often suffer from blinding headaches, acute depression and difficulty in concentrating or remembering. Many of them have no appetite and cannot sleep. The smallest incident can provoke memories of their suffering, such as the wail of a police siren or being left alone in the dark. Victims of water torture cannot be induced to go near a river or even take a shower.

The staff at the Copenhagen centre have to be extremely sensitive to the victim's weak spots. It is man who went into a catatonic state after a doctor asked him to remove his socks. He had his toenails pulled out, may be on hand to bring him and he thought that he was around for more. Afterwards, back in the torture chamber, he may be called upon to repair the damage or, when a electrocardiograph can be a terrifying experience for a victim who has been tortured with electrodes. A blood test can bring back memories of being soaked in blood. A dental examination may become the most appalling of ordeals for someone who has had his teeth smashed in.

For precisely these reasons the medical staff never wear the instruments out of sight of a patient. The therapy rooms have been decorated to look as unclinical as possible. Cheerful furnishing and flowers everywhere make the centre feel more like a home. While a team of doctors, physiotherapists and nurses set to work to try to repair the physical damage, psychiatrists do their best to get the patients to talk about their experiences. Catharsis is the only way that torture victims can put their suffering behind them. "There is a lot of screaming and crying, and take more" — World News Link.

ONE early morning on Oct. 8, 1990, black storm clouds gathered above the skies of Palestine. They seemed to bear a warning of an invisible presence that had somehow seemed to settle in this timeless land.

This land had been a place of peace, joy and love where noble farmers had once tilled their soil and tended their orchards and flocks with patient love and care much like the care of a mother for her infant child. The country was an ancient one where many prophets had once walked, minded their flocks and cast their nets upon the fertile sea. The landscape of this land varied, giving way to soft rolling hills, rocky mountains or fertile plains broken only by the frame of the great Mediterranean Sea.

The people of this land were kind, honest and simple folk. Their lives were pure and uncomplicated. Their days were long and filled with the sweat of honest labour and carefree laughter. They lived in an area comparable to the Garden of Eden. They were a good people, content with God's blessings and they bothered no one.

These people had been the protectors of all the holy shrines in Palestine. These shrines were loved and honoured by the three great religions in a country situated in the crossroads of the ancient world.

But one day, these gentle people were invaded by rich warlords who wanted to secure a foothold in the Middle East by establishing a Jewish state fed by the fires fuelled by Zionism.

A corrupt alliance between the U.S. and Israel was formed and early massacres of Palestinians occurred even before global recognition of the Jewish state.

Fanned by propaganda and backed by American financial, moral and occasionally military support, the Jewish state gained endorsement and sympathy by claiming that God had promised Palestine to them. Two thousand years after their original dispersal, Jews began to pour into the peaceful little nation only to murder, plunder and pillage an innocent people. While the world still cried for Hitler's crimes against European Jews, invading Jews were committing atrocities that would have put Hitler to shame. No one heard of these atrocities or cared. Everyone thought only of the poor Jews who were returning to their "promised land" and were turning a virtual "desert" into a green productive country.

At first, the Americans more or less controlled the strings of their Jewish puppets, but gradually, the cunning of Israelis and Zionists combined with the ignorance and sheer stupidity of the American people gave the Israelis the reins and they gained control of their American puppets. Palestinian refugees flooded into neighbouring countries to await their return. How many old people who lost all their land and possessions died yet waiting to return to their stolen land?

While all the world condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, these same countries were silent with the mass Jewish exodus in 1948 and with the current Soviet Jewish exodus. A whole people are without a country or any rights whatsoever while Western countries portray Saddam Hussein as a "tyrant" and a "butcher" when the real butchers foam at the mouth with insanity as they shoot and kill an entire population of those remaining Palestinians.

Hundreds of armed flocks crowd the Gulf. Thousands of bomber planes wait to strike. Hundreds of thousands of troops led by the U.S. anticipate war. These factors plus economic sanctions and an air and sea blockade try to strangle the Iraqi people. One single man dares to defy them in an arena where Americans and company have no right to be.

The authentic assassins are now doing their real work as butchers while the streets of Palestine are drenched in rivers of blood. The double standards of the Americans is like the forked tongue of a snake. While they speak about justice for an emir who has billions of dollars, and scream about democracy, Palestinian children are being crippled and murdered every day. Americans are a mockery of justice and democracy. Their presence in the Gulf and their endorsement of Jewish atrocities should be a lesson for all Arabs.

It is time that every Arab learns that to the Western mind, especially the American mind, no Arab is better than any other. Treatment of Arabs depends only on what the Americans and their counterparts want for themselves. Most of the American people are isolated sheep who know nothing but lies about the Middle East. They won't care what happens here until their own sons, husbands and fathers are sent home in ticky tacky little wooden coffins.

Americans themselves are controlled by a government that is officially broke. No wonder when hundreds of millions of American tax dollars pour into Israel yearly and now add to that the current outrageous financial disaster in the Gulf.

When black clouds gathered on Oct. 8, foretelling disaster, a once peaceful Palestine turned into a nightmare. More than 35 died and hundreds of Palestinians were wounded defending their holy shrines in Jerusalem. Where is the world now? Where are the American fleets? Where are the multinational troops to defend an unarmed and helpless people who only have small stones and courage as high as mountains to back them up? Who is there to cry for the children, the youth and the old who died that day? Precious lives were suddenly blotted out without conscience. It must be demanded of President Bush, "Where is justice and just what is the meaning of equality, democracy and plain human decency?" Truly Americans lack the three "M's": manners, manners and mercy for other human beings.

Palestinian martyrs die a holy death of Jihad and their bodies emanate the smell of musk in their graves lined row after row where red poppies grow in Palestinian fields. Meanwhile, the starry, starry night shines on the silver thorn and bloody rose which lie crushed on the torn and plundered streets of Palestine.

## THOUGHTS FOR THIS WEEK

Democracy reads well, but it doesn't act well  
— George Bernard Shaw, Irish-born playwright (1856-1950).

What we see depends mainly on what we look for  
— John Lubbock, English astronomer (1803-1865)

Marriage is an adventure, like going to war  
— G.K. Chesterton, English writer (1874-1936)

It is no use to blame the looking-glass if your face is awry  
— Nikolai Gogol, Russian author (1809-1852).



An aerial view of Gulf of Arcachon and its port

By Claire Thierry

PARIS — A strange photographer is going around our planet. Nothing escapes his piercing sight and he works 24 hours a day. It is the French teledetection satellite SPOT 1 which, from its orbit some 830 kilometres from us, has, since 1986, been continuously providing pictures of the Earth.

The pictures are of very good quality called "high resolution". Just choose a car-park, a tennis-court, a farmhouse or the river in a Saharan oasis and SPOT will give you an aerial view as sharp as if it had been taken from twenty metres from the ground for a colour photo, or 10 metres from the ground for a black and white one.

How does it work? Every time it passes, the satellite's two high resolution cameras scan a strip of land 117 kilometres across. At the end of 26 days, SPOT's eye has photographed the whole planet from every angle and it

starts going over the same area again. Moreover, a clever play of mirrors extends its field of vision to several hundred kilometres. This makes it possible to take photos at an angle and thus to recreate pictures in relief.

SPOT owes the sharpness of its vision to the quality of its optical equipment. Six thousand photodiodes transform the light picked up into electrical signals which, in turn, are converted into computer data and transmitted to receiver stations in different countries. There, the information is stored on magnetic tape and finally transformed into pictures.

These photos are precious tools for cartographers, geologists, urbanists and agronomists. They are also useful for political leaders in areas such as civil security, national defence, town and country planning and agriculture. At any time, they can have a picture of the real state of the

surface of the Earth and its development: desertification, glacier drift, vegetation, the deformation of the ground in earthquake areas, etc., or see if a military site has been moved.

Here is an example. Since spring 1989, there has been drought in some regions of France. Some farmers, who are victims of the disaster, are to receive state aid. But which ones? SPOT plays the role of arbiter. Its pictures make it possible to accurately identify the areas affected and to share out the compensation fairly.

SPOT is though (it has lasted twice as long as predicted), discreet and effective. It has already transmitted more than 1.5 million photos of the globe. In this astonishing, computerised catalogue, idyllic scenes of the Caribbean Islands lie next to the terrible pictures of the destroyed nuclear power station of Chernobyl.

For "SPOT-Image", the

company which commercialises the products of the satellite, designed by the French Space Studies Centre (CNES), it is a success. Its turnover has considerably increased, rising from 20 million francs in 1986 to 130 million in 1989. Its public and private customers are in Europe (39 per cent), North America (21 per cent) and in the Asia-Pacific region (24 per cent). Despite recent competition from Soviet satellites, the leaders of "SPOT-Image" are quite serene. Demand is on the increase and they can provide a personalised service on request, and that is a major commercial asset.

As SPOT is growing old,

even if it is still alert, SPOT 2 was launched to join it last January by the Ariane rocket, in order to provide a relay. It will be followed by numbers 3 and 4 in 1995, and then by its military cousins, called "Helios".

— L'Actualité en France.

**JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW**

Thursday, Oct. 25

**8:30 Harp of the South**

This is the story of a typical poor Irish family and all that it aspires to... the father is an alcoholic, the mother is a hard worker and sick... and the two sisters dream of love and a brighter future.

**9:30 Feature Film***Escape From Alcatraz*

Clint Eastwood attempts to escape from America's most fortified prison, Alcatraz, some forty miles off the coast of California.

**10:00 News in English****10:20 Cont. of the Feature Film****Friday, Oct. 26****9:10 Shakespeare****10:00 News in English****10:20 El Cid**

Alfred Molina and John Bird star as Scotland Yard detectives Blake and Bromley in the new drama — comedy series *El Cid*, where they escape from the criminal activities of London for a brief jaunt to Spanish Costa Del Sol to discover another world of crime.

**Saturday, Oct. 27****8:30 Good Morning Miss Bliss**

Miss Bliss is carried away by a student's hoax

**9:00 Encounter****9:30 Feature Film**

*Under Fire*  
Starring: Nick Nolte, Joanne Cassidy

**10:00 News in English****10:20 Cont. of the Feature Film**

**John Bird (standing) as Bromley and Alfred Molina as Blake in the drama series *El Cid*.**

**Sunday, Oct. 28****8:30 Home To Roost****9:10 Histoire Secrete du Pet. role**

In 1922, Abdul Aziz Al Saud, founded a kingdom in the Arabian Peninsula, with Riyadh as its capital, and offered Britain to have oil concessions in his country. The British turned his offer down, and the United States and Britain shared the oil of Kuwait between them. During World War II, the United

London based Evening Post and adopts a young journalist who proves a real professional in the business.

**Monday, Oct. 29****8:30 The Golden Girls****9:10 Shannon's Deal****10:00 News in English****10:20 Quincy**

Quincy's futile attempts to help a woman suffering from amnesia

**Tuesday, Oct. 30****8:30 Documentary****Ivory Wars**

From Africa to Asia to retail markets around the globe, Ivory Wars investigates the illegal trade of ivory which currently threatens the Afri-

can elephant with extinction. The film captures the unique behaviour and close family ties of the African elephant and reveals the catastrophic effect poaching has had on the social structure of these majestic animals.

**9:30 French Film***La Vie En Miettes***10:00 News in English****10:20 Cont. of the Feature Film****Wednesday, Oct. 31****8:30 One Foot in the Grave***I Will Retire to Vedlam*

Victor is subjected to very difficult times trying to adapt to the new life.

**9:00 Documentary Perspective**

10:00 News in English  
10:20 Family of Spies

**Weekend Crossword****DISUNITY**

By Dorothy B. Merle

**ACROSS**  
1 Honigway  
2 spiral  
3 S'tlin  
4 Land measure  
5 Sunless  
6 Exchange  
7 Call  
8 Cheers  
21 Drug and Iber  
plant  
22 More of verse  
26 Alas!  
27 Long long times  
28 Like  
29 Dashed or  
Sedata  
30 Courage  
31 Culpit  
32 Gutter  
Friburg

**DOWN**  
1 Church seal  
2 Included with  
3 Home of the  
Braves  
5 Swiss city  
8 Sunless State:  
abz.  
7 Pub quaff  
8 Shami's people  
9 Plate  
10 Bandleader  
Basic  
11 Mythical birds  
12 Long, long, letter  
13 Flin  
14 "Thanks -!"  
15lander  
16 Grind  
18 Zodiac sign  
20 Figures of  
speech

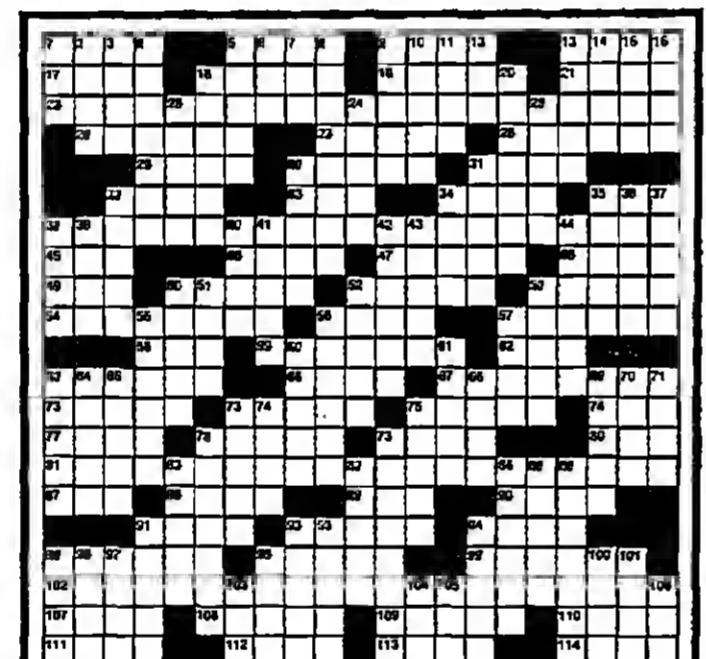
33 Overhead trains  
34 Mystery name  
35 Puff  
36 More of verse  
45 Ignited  
46 Crude metals  
47 Egg  
48 State with  
conviction  
49 Russ. over  
50 Plant  
51 King of acid  
52 Played on a  
joke  
53 Latn  
57 — Restaurant"  
58 Eden dweller  
59 Signed by  
Jonathan Swift

62 Snod  
63 Head amends  
64 "Fountainhead"  
autum  
67 Squid feature  
68 Fictional  
desendant  
73 Derv  
75 Hand-to-hand  
fighting  
76 Cognac  
77 Solar disk  
78 Weasam reson  
jazz  
79 Dog's delight  
80 Alamos  
81 More of verse  
82 Hesitation  
83 Short time ago  
84 Corrodes  
85 Hit a fly

89 Party summer  
90 At three  
to coats  
91 In addition  
92 Oriental  
nurserymaids  
93 Open  
95 Liverdick  
96 Night noise  
98 Food for animals  
100 Poem of verse  
107 — boy!  
108 Kind of good  
109 Pseudonym  
110 Head of Paris  
111 Villain's look  
112 Rocky crags  
113 Short time ago  
114 Hit a fly

123 "Just what —  
the papers"  
24 Playing agin'  
25 Centan  
composition  
30 Axe wielder  
31 Head of Paris  
32 Brtis  
34 Pitcher  
35 Municipal  
37 Novitates  
38 Schoma  
39 Praier  
40 Head of Paris  
41 Alumni  
42 Ron ol Items  
43 Orient  
44 Thin sheet  
50 Gut  
51 Vaxed  
52 Type of skin  
53 Winged  
55 Perfume  
56 Set on a show  
57 Composer of  
"Hail Britannia"  
60 Enthusiasm  
61 Head of Paris  
63 Degrade  
64 Mongol  
65 Heeds  
66 Orange abbr  
68 Hue  
70 Ukraine city  
71 Naturalness  
73 "We're ought  
— weed it out"  
74 Explanations of  
various of  
75 Double agents  
78 Theater  
draperies

79 Incidentally  
82 Greeting  
83 Never Rick  
84 Reishes  
85 Long  
86 Runs off the  
87 Fighting  
93 Sadat  
95 Sounds of grief  
96 Musical key  
97 Fuel  
98 Polar state's  
97 Head of Paris  
98 Head of Paris  
100 Shrimps  
101 "Born Free"  
102 Jiness  
103 Prow  
104 France  
105 Fleu-de-  
106 However



Last Week's Cr programs

- Top hamburger eaters were no match in contest with the cheeseburger eating champion.
- An expert who doggedly trains wily fox terriers may not necessarily be a dogmadist, but it can be helpful.
- Huge cook took book along to nook, took look, then bung book back on book.
- Mime imitating president made a "persons non grata."

**CRYPTOGRAMS**

I. WY HUMOR WICPG: C NAYTPA NABTODAN WE

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ELD WRTDGTD.

—By Lois H. Jones

2. XWC AMCCTCHX OFXXOC QTVRXH GYZ

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AMCCEOZ HCY IR OFRC.

—By Gordon Miller

3. MTA NTAAPZRX ILMSLM STU MAXXE RE

XIZA LE O JUSX UZ NTAPPLE LE

JOIOIOE

—By Barbara J. Ross

4. YPZI P LAFTRXG EXPIT FL SPXXXRG

"LOPTA" FZ OFL XNSPX ENXTNNY.

—By Ed Huddleston

SOLUTIONS OF

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

**Diagramless**

19 X 19. By Martha J. De Witt

**ACROSS**  
1 Delet  
emphatically  
5 Polygonal traffic  
sign  
9 Boat basin  
12 Garage  
13 Octo  
15 Richard or  
Harold  
16 Skirt  
18 Sicilian volcano  
19 Villainous looks  
20 Pang

**DOWN**  
1 Physicians: abbr.  
2 More mature  
3 Redoubter  
4 Rural buildings  
5 Greeks  
6 Puts up with  
7 Done  
8 Gas  
9 Feed trough  
10 Irked  
11 Stock exchange  
12 Seaweed  
13 Geogew

18 Howard of Ilm  
18 Direction in  
17 Present tear  
23 Years on earth  
24 Sheep  
25 Harder to find  
26 More's landfill  
31 Led the bidding  
33 Initiation  
34 Secretary  
35 Bengal palms  
36 Igneous rock

38 Picnic pest  
40 Poor grade  
43 Porridge  
45 Composer  
Dvořák  
46 Values  
47 Mystery  
52 Lighthouses  
55 Beam  
56 Cells forth  
58 Work  
59 Prison  
inmates

62 Fish of the  
future  
64 Little heroine  
65 Objective  
66 Improvise  
67 Engine  
68 Spring of  
action  
70 Deserted  
71 Grandios  
poetry  
72 Artist  
73 Head  
74 Head  
75 Head  
76 Head  
77 No longer  
working: abbr.

63 Make a lap  
65 Vacca da  
66 Puff  
68 Hot

69 Fragrance

70 Purple scapes

73 Assist

75 Interchange

77 Official

78 Head of Clifford

79 Jungle queen

80 Lip

81 Nasty kid

82 Gossamer

83 Head

84 Head

85 Head

86 Head

87 Head

88 Head

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## Orwell's 1984 to be shown in Soviet Union

By Paul A. Driscoll  
The Associated Press

CHICAGO — The Soviet Union soon will be watching big brother.

The movie version of George Orwell's bleak classic 1984, depicting the terrifying world of an omnipresent government, will have its Soviet premiere in the next few months, its executive producer said.

Marvin J. Rosenblum, a Chicago lawyer who owns the film rights, said the film will be shown in Moscow in conjunction with a conference sponsored by the cinema-centre on "art, politics and freedom of expression."

"It's like breaking down the Berlin Wall," Rosenblum said Thursday night.

Orwell wrote his fictional account of total conformity, thought control and constant surveillance in 1948, and it was published a year later.

The Soviet government didn't even acknowledge its existence until 1984, when it published a review.

Excerpts from the novel, including the omnipresent warning of Orwell's imaginary regime that "big brother is watching you," first were published in Soviet newspapers in 1988 as tight restrictions on information eased under Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

But Soviet people had read copies smuggled into the country, Rosenblum said. "We talked to a lot of Russians, and there's always been a lot of interest in it. All the intellectuals are aware of it."

While a date for the showing has not been set, Rosenblum said he expects it will come in early December or

## Hollywood builds new Calcutta slum

By Arthur Max  
The Associated Press

CALCUTTA, India — As if Calcutta didn't have enough slums, Hollywood built another one. The collection of patchwork shacks is so authentic that filmmakers had to erect a fence to keep out people hoping to move in.

The 600-foot-long (180-metre-long) street of 52 houses is the location for the movie based on Dominique Lapierre's best-selling novel, City of Joy, a story about a rickshaw puller and a Polish priest in the slums of Calcutta.

But it is more than just a movie set. The dilapidated homes are careful replicas of slum shacks made of tin, mud, stone, wood and tiles.

They were based on dozens of photographs from slum quarters in Calcutta, Bombay and New Delhi, said Philip Kohler, the production manager.

And they are so authentic "we had to build a 10-foot (3-metre) fence around the lot to keep out people who wanted to move in," Kohler said.

The homes were built on a lot owned by the National Oil Company near Calcutta's docks in the heart of the industrial zone. They will be demolished when filming is completed.

The film for Warner Bros. is to be directed by Roland Joffe, of The Killing Fields and The Mission. The 12-week shooting schedule begins in February.

Calcutta has 300 slum neighbourhoods, known as bustees, housing an estimated 43 per cent of the city's 12 million residents. Some estimates say up to 300,000 people are homeless street-dwellers.

January. He is about to begin negotiations with Soviet distributors for nationwide showings of film, made in 1984. It stars John Hurt, and Richard Burton in his last movie before his death that year.

No political problems exist in negotiating a distribution contract, Rosenblum said.

Previously only one agency had permission to import films, but that has changed.

"Now just about anybody can do it," Rosenblum said.

"I'm willing to take payment in rubles," he said. "I'm just going to look for a reputable distributor who's going to do a good job getting it out to the Russian people."

The film has been shown in at least 20 countries, but not in most of the former Soviet bloc.

Rosenblum bought the rights to distribute the film in the Soviet Union for an undisclosed amount from the British company Virgin Vision, whose parent company had put up the \$8 million to film the story.

Orwell wrote 1984 in 1948 as the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union was turning into a deep freeze. Orwell said the novel was meant to depict any totalitarian government, left or right, and not the Soviet Union in particular.

But the book was often read as an indictment of the Soviet system and became required reading in many U.S. high schools. A generation of students learned of the world of doublespeak where war means peace, the Ministry of Truth disburbs lies and the thought police can set straight anyone who doesn't love big brother.

## Gone With The Wind premieres in Moscow

By Thomas Ginsberg  
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — With popping flashbulbs, glaring television lights, furs and limousines,

Hollywood made one of its classic entrances last Friday night for the Soviet premiere of Gone With The Wind.

The 1939 epic began an indefinite engagement in Moscow courtesy of a British-Soviet joint venture and Ted Turner, the American media giant already known in the Soviet Union for his Cable News Network and Goodwill Games.

A Red Army band played outside the prestigious, 2,500-seat Oktyabr Theatre for the opening, while the Soviet and foreign movie-goers were treated to a champagne-look-alike before the opening. VIPs got real champagne and caviar, behind a guarded door.

Earlier in the day, Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev met in the Kremlin with Turner and American actress Jane Fonda, who accompanied Turner to the premiere.

Hundreds of people jammed the sidewalk in front of the theatre on one of Moscow's main thoroughfares for a chance to view what Turner buy tickets. After years of

that are gone." Such a philosophy may not have been on the minds of the hundreds of Soviets waiting to

call the American equivalent of War And Peace, another tale of lives torn asunder by a great war.

Gone With The Wind is set in the era of the U.S. Civil War (1861-1865) and the emancipation of black slaves, the same years in which serfdom was abolished in Czarist Russia.

The countries' histories took widely divergent paths after that, but Turner sees a modern day analogy.

"The spirit of Scarlett O'Hara is what the Russian people need right now," Turner said moments before introducing the film to his Soviet audience.

Five years into the jolting reforms launched by Gorbachev, store shelves are bare and many Soviets predict a hungry winter.

"Because they're going through a huge transition, they have to do like she did (and say) 'with God as my witness, I'll never be hungry again,' and go to work to rebuild their country with a new economic system. You can't sit around...moaning and groaning about the days

of cultural isolation. Soviets crave anything foreign, particularly American. Similar lines are the norm at the McDonald's and Pizza Hut restaurants, which opened this year in Moscow.

The film retained the original sound-track, with Russian-language subtitles.

Movie fans had to queue up

for at least two hours for the chance to pay 15 rubles for a ticket. That's \$25 at the official exchange rate, but even more costly compared to the average monthly paycheck of 250 rubles.

After the box office sold out its undisclosed number of tickets, a couple dozen Soviets began offering 25 rubles for a

seat. No takers were seen.

Other tickets had been given directly to various Soviet organisations for distribution. More than 200 tickets were given to Westerners in Moscow, including embassy cultural attaches, for \$15 each.

Officially, formal black-tie attire was optional for this premiere: The movie's orga-



Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable in *Gone With The Wind*

## Gibson swapping star roles for his cattle and children

By Michael Miller  
Reuter

LOS ANGELES — "I'm not myself here," Mel Gibson said, sipping black coffee in a luxury hotel in Los Angeles' fashionable Westwood district. "You're not seeing the

real me."

The real Gibson, star of the new movie Hamlet and a string of blockbusters which made him one of Hollywood's top box office draws, likes nothing more than romping on the floor with his six children or working cattle on his

farm.

"I think if I had to make one more film, I couldn't do it," he said. "But I'm sure after a year off I'll feel like it."

Home for much of this year has been Scotland, the setting for most of Hamlet, which Gibson called "the hardest damned thing I've ever done."

Last year, home was Thailand, where he spent several months shooting Air Amer-

ica, his current release about the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's secret air force and its operations in Laos during the Vietnam War.

Hamlet in real life is a sprawling cattle ranch in the Australian state of Victoria, where Gibson said he intends to go and recuperate.

Hamlet was unlike any other role he has tackled. It's the career gauntlet, if you like. It was practically offered to me on a silver platter. It demanded to be picked up."

Reducing Shakespeare's original four-and-a-half hour stage play to a two-hour screen version was in itself a challenge, he said.

"It's difficult to get it right because, for instance, you're doing the last part of the soliloquy first — in fact, two months before you do the first part — based on loca-

tions.

"It's hard to pin this character down, to even talk about him, because the only thing consistent about him is his inconsistency. He's a real puzzle, a real juggling act."

"And there's no real answer to the puzzle. There's no right way of doing it. There are lots of wrong ways," said the actor.

Nevertheless, he is pleased with the result. "I think it's a very good production, it's very beautiful, and it's a damned good story."

The film version aims to make Hamlet accessible to mass audiences by somewhat simplifying the complexity of the play but keeping the original verse. Scenes have been cut, but the words are unchanged, Gibson said.

He gave up smoking partly in order to play Hamlet —

"you need all your lung space for air, to get the words out the right way, with the right sort of power" — but also to stop his children worrying about him.

Gibson, named "sexiest man of the year" by People magazine, is above all a family man.

Married for 10 years and one of 11 brothers and sisters, Gibson has children aged from nine years to eight months.

They go almost everywhere with him, he said. He has tried to be present at all their births but was in Thailand when his youngest son, Milo, was born. So he did the next best thing and arranged a telephone link between his hotel and the delivery room in Australia.

Hamlet does not yet have a release date, but chances are



Mel Gibson

its star will watch it with his family at a cinema back home — after he has seen to his cattle.

## 'The lights out syndrome' still prevails in Ireland

By Paul Majendie  
Reuter

DUBLIN — What do Marcel Proust, Ernest Hemingway, H.G. Wells and Dylan Thomas have in common?

They, along with the authors of Hot Dames On Cold Slabs and She Died Without Nylons, have been banned by the Irish censorship board.

Everything from the world's classics to lurid pornography has come under the censor's microscope.

Ironically, James Joyce's

masterpiece Ulysses, once banned in Britain and the United States on grounds of obscenity, was not banned in Ireland. Irish censors never explain their decisions.

Joyce and other Irish literary giants like George Bernard Shaw and Samuel Beckett preferred self-imposed exile to writing in a homeland they felt was stifled, puritanical and isolationist.

A new book charting the history of censorship in Ireland contains interviews with

books were banned. Their reactions in Banned in Ireland range from rage through sadness to great amusement.

They are no longer banned by the board, set up in 1929 as a guardian of the nascent nation's morals in a predominantly Catholic society.

The law was reformed in 1967 so that a book could be banned for only 12 years, after which it was automatically released.

The world's classic literature was at last made freely available and the board

is now confined mainly to

banning pornography and information literature on abortion, which is illegal in Ireland.

John McGahern, short-listed for this year's British Booker Prize, lost his teaching job and was forced to move to London after his novel The Dark was banned.

With more than a touch of bitterness, he recalls: "I didn't manage to write for three or four years after the business."

McGahern, who married a foreigner in a registry office, says he is still haunted by the

remark of a member of the Irish National Teachers Organisation when he appealed to get his job back.

"By the way, McGahern," he was asked, "what entered your head to go and marry a foreign woman when there's hundreds of thousands of Irish women going around with their tongues out for a husband?"

Edna O'Brien, whose books were called a smear on Irish womanhood, recalls: "If people tell you you've written

dirt, even if you know you haven't, some of it stays with you. I wanted to go very far away. Australia even."

Banned writer Lee Dunne concluded: "To openly admit that sex is wonderful and that it can be joyous and beautiful and affirming is really regarded with a great deal of suspicion, distaste and repugnance by a great deal of our society which is still locked into that idea of respectability. The lights-out syndrome."

## EC debates difference between Picassos and paint

By Suzanne Perry  
Reuter

BRUSSELS — What is the difference between a Picasso, a canvas and a pot of paint?

This is not a riddle, it is a serious issue that the European Community (EC) has to settle as it builds the single market due to come into effect at the end of 1992.

Details of the negotiations that cleared the way for the film have not been disclosed. The estimated \$5 million, the company is likely to spend in Calcutta may have helped persuade the authorities to reconsider.

Kohler also said there was a contribution to an undisclosed charity of an unknown amount.

The Polish priest has been written out of the preliminary script.

dedied by the EC's founding treaty to restrict exports of "national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value."

The problem facing EC legislators is how to define national treasures and how to protect them once internal customs checks are abolished as part of the 1992 programme.

EC governments have already had two discussions in recent months trying to decide whether to impose Community-wide criteria. EC Culture Ministers were debating it again in Rome this week — but no decisions are expected before a full ministerial session in mid-November.

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Spain takes a much broader approach, requiring export certificates for all antique cultural items.

"We have a lot of national treasures and a problem of illegal traffic," said Juan Fernandez Trigo, cultural affairs counsellor at Spain's EC delegation.

Many people go to a little village and take things and sell them."

The Community's Executive Commission and some member countries fear that legitimate trade in art works will be hindered if protective measures are too strict.

"This has to be seen in an internal market context, not purely as a cultural issue," said a British diplomat.

Sixty per cent of Community art sales take place in London, and Britain wants a narrow interpretation of "national treasures."

A long list of items would merely invite black market operations, Junior Trade Minister John Redwood told reporters at a meeting of EC ministers recently.

But Spain, reflecting the worries of other Mediterranean nations that they will lose their cultural heritage to richer countries, says each country should decide for itself what its treasures are.

"Every country has a right to prevent its cultural roots from being destroyed by this free market, which is very good for economic goods but not for cultural goods," Fernandez said.

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## Steep increase in brain cancer among elderly — study

**WASHINGTON** — Brain cancer has increased by up to 500 per cent among elderly Americans, a trend that an expert at the National Cancer Institute calls alarming because the disease is almost always fatal.

"It once was considered that brain tumors reached a peak rate (among people in their 30s) and then would rapidly decline in the older population, but it now appears that the incidence continues to increase with age," said Nigel H. Greig, a National Institute on Aging Researcher. "I think it is alarming."

In a study published in the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, Greig and three co-authors report that the rate of brain cancer appears to have increased by up to six-fold for the elderly in 1985 compared to the rates measured from 1973 to 1974.

For persons aged 75 to 79, the rate increased 187 per cent, the study finds. For those aged 80 to 84, the rate rose 394 per cent, and the rate of increase was 501 per cent for those aged 85 and older.

Primary brain cancer rates showed little change in 1985 among younger U.S. population groups, said Greig.

"In virtually all other age groups, the incidence rates were approximately the same as in 1974," he said. "But these groups (the elderly) had a dramatic increase. It is a large rise over a 10-to-15-year period."

Brain cancer is relatively rare in the population as a

whole, representing only about 1.5 per cent of all new cancers diagnosed annually. Each year, there are about 15,000 brain cancer patients in all age groups.

Incidence of all types of cancer among all U.S. population groups rose 10.7 per cent during the study period, Greig said.

The study measured only cancers that started in the brain and were not spread there from tumors elsewhere in the body.

Treatment for brain cancers is not good and half of all patients die of such tumors within 10 months, he said.

Improved diagnostic techniques — particularly using X-rays — may explain some of the increase in brain cancers found among the elderly. Greig said.

Stanley I. Rapoport, another co-author, said the increase may also come from a greater interest in the health of the elderly since the 1970s.

But Greig and Rapoport both said they believe at least part of the detected increase in brain cancer is not a result of sharper diagnostics.

"We feel that there is a true increase and we're trying to determine just what that is," said Greig.

As to the cause, Rapoport said "there is a possibility that it is environmental factors to which we are all exposed, but we don't know that yet."

Other co-authors were Lynn G. Ries, of the National Cancer Institute, and Rosemary Yancik of the National Institutes of Health.

## New technique can save patients who suffer cardiac arrest

By Tara Bradley-Steck  
The Associated Press

**PITTSBURGH** — A woman who collapsed when her heart went into spasms and stopped owes her life to a new device that pumped oxygenated blood through her body for 15 hours while doctors worked to stabilize her heart without

diopulmonary resuscitation, or CPR.

The study centres around use of a closed-chest emergency cardiopulmonary bypass machine on patients who suffer cardiac arrest outside the hospital. University of Pittsburgh researchers had spent a decade experimenting with the procedure on dogs.

"If CPR doesn't work within a few minutes, we normally are dealing with a hopeless situation," said Dr. Peter Safar, who directs the university's International Resuscitation Research Centre.

This new emergency room technique may "help reverse increasingly prolonged periods of clinical death to complete recovery," he said.

Only about 10 per cent of patients suffering sudden cardiac arrest survive their attack, even with currently practised CPR. Dr. Samuel

Fisherman, the principal investigator of the study, estimates the new method could save an additional 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

"This is just the beginning in new vistas in resuscitation," he said. "If this is used along with other therapies, such as hypothermia and specific drugs, then we'll really make an impact. Then we might get an additional 20 to 30 per cent survival."

The equipment, assembled by university researchers, is a miniaturized version of heart-lung machines used to sustain patients undergoing open heart surgery. Safar said. The emergency room version consists of off-the-shelf devices that include an oxygenator, oxygen tank, pump, heat exchanger, battery pack and several feet of tubing.

Two plastic tubes are inserted into a patient's femoral

artery and vein at the groin. One tube carries blood out to an oxygenator, which removes carbon dioxide and adds oxygen. The blood is then sent through a heat exchanger, which adjusts the temperature, and is pumped back into the patient through the second tube.

The system maintains blood flow throughout the body so the brain and other vital organs are not damaged while attempts are made to restart and stabilize the heart. The method could also benefit patients who suffer sudden cardiac arrest due to problems such as kidney failure or drug overdoses.

"This will be in every emergency department in 10 years," predicted Dr. Paul Paris, director of emergency medicine at Presbyterian University Hospital, where Miss Wilczynski was treated.

Paris said the equipment could be made smaller for use in ambulances.

"The sooner they can do that, the better," said Dr. Robert White, professor of neurosurgery at Case Western Reserve University and chairman of neurosurgery at Metro Health Medical Centre.

"What Dr. Safar's group has done... is very exciting," he said.

Although medics reached Miss Wilczynski in five minutes and administered CPR, her heart was stopped from the time of her collapse until after she was in the ambulance. She was hooked to the new bypass machine within 50 minutes. Even after her heart was restarted it beat intermittently.

After two hours, her heart was beating but unstable, so doctors let her sleep, while

the machine maintained blood flow, and the next day her rested heart stabilized.

Miss Wilczynski said her memory is vague of the two- or three-week period following her fall.

"I think my brain pushed it all back and said, 'these are things you don't want to remember,'" she said from her home in Coraopolis, Pennsylvania.

Dozens of tests since the July 26 mishap have revealed no sign of brain damage. Last month a device was implanted in Miss Wilczynski's chest to help prevent future episodes of mitral valve prolapse, which in rare cases causes the heart to go into spasms.

"We went to my sister's recently and passed a funeral procession," Miss Wilczynski said. "It was an odd feeling, like 'there but for the grace of God go I.'"

## 'Low-fat foods may cut fat intake but not calories'

By Malcolm Ritter  
The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — People who eat low-fat foods find other ways to consume calories, but don't replace the fat, suggests a new study with implications for newly developed fat substitutes.

Study participants who unknowingly ate low-fat lunches made up the missing calories by the end of dinner, but not the missing fat, said researcher Barbara Rolls, director of the laboratory for the study of human ingestive behaviour at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

That's obviously good news for people who want to reduce fat intake, and it may also pay off for weight-watchers, she said.

The federally financed study focused on six men who spent 13 days in a laboratory, where researchers could precisely measure what they ate. The men did not know the purpose of the study, and they were kept busy with a variety of tasks.

Each man ate a high-fat, 840-calorie lunch during one three-day period, and a low-fat, 431-calorie lunch in another period. Both lunches consisted of large sandwiches and salad. The men could not distinguish between the two

versions.

Beginning one hour after lunch, the men could choose from a variety of foods to eat. Analysis showed that if they had eaten the low-calorie lunch, they later made up the difference in calories, mostly at dinnertime.

But no such compensation occurred for fat, Rolls said. That suggests fat substitutes "certainly are going to be an aid to help people to try to reduce fats in foods," she said.

Hopkins researcher Richard Foltin, lead author of the study, cautioned that the men were not free to eat whatever they wanted for lunch. So the evidence is only suggestive that in everyday life, low-fat food would reduce total fat intake, he said.

Adam Drewnowski, director of the Human Nutrition Programme at the University of Michigan's School of Public Health, called the study valuable.

He also said nobody knows what happens to overall fat intake when people know they are eating low-fat products.

Rolls said she doubts those people make up for missing fat. "I don't think people think in terms of 'I want to eat fat,'" she said.

## Emergency room like 'war zone medicine'

By Robert Dvorchak  
The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — Dr. Robert Hessler surveys the gridlock of gurneys cramming the emergency room hallways and makes a troubling diagnosis:

"Something is wrong beyond the chest pains, broken limbs and stomachaches confronting him.

The emergency room is an overstuffed strand in the health care safety net.

His domain "is overwhelmed with patients who need to be administered to," says Hessler, assistant director of emergency services at New York City-owned Bellevue Hospital. "We do what we can minute to minute. We're using every little nook and cranny we can find to take care of these people."

Five of the patients who have hurried here to wait are going to intensive care; four more to the heart attack unit. Twenty-one have been patched up and are awaiting admission to the hospital. Meanwhile, other patients continue to arrive. The worst get seen first.

Time passes with neither comfort nor silence in this makeshift ward. Patients on stretchers start at the ceiling without so much as a curtain for privacy.

"If you come to the emergency room, I can't give you peace and quiet and comfort," Hessler said. "And for people who aren't critically ill, I can guarantee you a very long wait."

Hessler, 38, patrols the area with a stethoscope dangling from his neck and the pocket of his unbuttoned lab coat bulging with notepads in which diagnoses have been written.

"It's not a pleasant way to be sick," Hessler said. "I'm always afraid that somebody who's seriously ill has to wait longer than they have to for a physician."

An average of 300 people a day pass through the emergency room at Bellevue.

It is a respected hospital. Dignitaries would be rushed here if they were injured or fell ill while in New York. City cops hurt in the line of duty prefer 264-year-old Bellevue,

the nation's oldest continuously operating public hospital.

It also sees crack addicts, people shot in drug-related assaults, AIDS patients, the homeless, inmates from city prisons whose unshod ankles protrude from stretchers.

"We're kind of a field hospital. This is war zone medicine. We see all the casualties," Hessler said. "We see everything here. We are the window to the world. You will

## AIDS epidemic triggers increase in tuberculosis — WHO

By Claude Regin  
Reuter

**GENEVA** — The spread of AIDS has triggered a resurgence of tuberculosis, which kills three million people a year, the World Health Organization (WHO) said in a recent report.

It estimated that about three million people infected with HIV, the virus responsible for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), were also infected with tuberculosis.

It said one of the main reasons for the resurgence of tuberculosis was the spread of infection with HIV.

"When people infected with tuberculosis are also infected with HIV, tuberculosis is more likely to become active because of the weakened immune system," the report said.

Countries with the highest rates of HIV infection and a high number of TB (tuberculosis) carriers are recording explosive rates of TB," Arata Kochi, head of WHO's tuber-

culosis unit, told a news conference last week.

He said 100,000 people in North America were infected with both HIV and AIDS.

"Worldwide about five per cent of HIV carriers are also TB sufferers but if AIDS continues to spread there will be a catastrophic increase in TB cases," he said.

The WHO report estimated that 2.4 million people in sub-Saharan Africa had both HIV and TB. In Latin America, the number with both diseases stood at 300,000, in Asia at

200,000 and in the industrialized world at 150,000.

WHO estimates that 15 to 20 million people will be infected with HIV by the end of the century.

Each year, the report said, there were eight million new cases of tuberculosis, a contagious disease of the lungs caused by bacteria transmitted through the air when infected people cough or sneeze.

It said 1.7 billion people, or one-third of the world's population, were or had been

infected with the tuberculosis bacillus.

"After decades of declining rates, progress against this killer has come to an abrupt halt in some developed countries," it added.

As an example, it cited the United States where the number of cases had declined for 32 years.

Kochi said the number of sufferers had increased from 22,000 to 26,000 between 1984 and 1990.

But most of the tuberculosis deaths occurred in the developing world, the report

said. The disease killed 1.8 million people annually in Asia, 656,000 in sub-Saharan Africa and 220,000 in Latin America.

Kochi said that if medical treatment and drug therapy were administered properly, 98 per cent of people infected with tuberculosis could be cured and the chain of transmission broken.

But because of lack of resources and proper medical infrastructure millions of people in developing countries did not receive adequate treatment, he added.

The clamor is a long way from Hessler's hometown of Billings, Montana. He spent seven years at the University of Miami medical school before doing his residency at New York University, one of the country's top medical schools.

Five of the patients who have hurried here to wait are going to intensive care; four more to the heart attack unit. Twenty-one have been patched up and are awaiting admission to the hospital. Meanwhile, other patients continue to arrive. The worst get seen first.

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## AIDS drug mired in corruption and controversy

By Didrikke Schanche  
The Associated Press

**NAIROBI, Kenya** — A low-cost drug Kenya trumpeted as a breakthrough AIDS treatment has become mired in licensing squabbles and charges of corruption.

The controversy is making the drug difficult to obtain and casting doubt on promising initial findings. But patients and doctors who have used the drug, known as Kemron, say it does seem to alleviate most symptoms associated with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). And people are coming from Europe, the United States and elsewhere to try the treatment.

Africa has been hard hit by AIDS, which kills by destroying the body's ability to fight off disease.

The Geneva-based World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that in sub-Saharan Africa, one of every 40 adult men and women is infected with the HIV virus that causes AIDS. In the United States, which has recorded about half

the world's known cases of AIDS, one of every 75 men and 700 women has HIV, WHO estimates.

Optimistic reports about Kemron, a form of Interferon, await confirmation in clinical trials under way in several countries. Meanwhile, doubtful claims of proprietorship by Kenyan researchers and suggestions they may have overstated their findings have cast a shadow over the drug.

Interferons, which long have been studied for anti-viral properties, occur naturally in the body and help shield the immune system. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved the use of Interferons in treating Kaposi's Sarcoma, a cancer that commonly occurs among people with AIDS.

Dr. Joseph Cummins, an American veterinarian, devised a patented method of administering low doses of interferon to fight AIDS in a tablet that is dissolved on the tongue. The drug generally has not been tested in pill

form because of

## Features

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25-26, 1990 5

### Cuba rediscovers horsepower

By Pascal Fletcher  
Reuter

HAVANA — In the cafés of Havana's working-class neighbourhood of Marianao, daily deliveries of fried chicken, hamburgers and soup are now arriving on four-boomed instead of four-wheeled vehicles.

Not exactly "fast food," but it doesn't cost a drop of petrol. And as fuel restrictions caused by declining Soviet oil deliveries begin to bite across Cuba, companies, farms and individuals are increasingly swapping four-wheeled transport for the four-legged variety.

Marianao's state-owned Empresa Municipal Gastronómica Mixta, which supplies fried snacks and drinks to more than 50 cafés and snack-bars in the neighbourhood every day,

is using its three Czechoslovak trucks only for long-distance journeys to fetch farm produce.

In their place, the company has recruited a skinny but docile trio of horses to make daily food deliveries by cart.

"I think the horses are more efficient than the trucks. They don't have punctures, they don't break down, you give them some grass and off they go," said Mario Quinones, the company's deputy director of services.

Like all state-owned companies, the Marianao food distributor had its petrol ration cut by 50 per cent at the end of August as part of tough government measures to offset what it said was a two-million-tonne shortfall in scheduled Soviet oil deliveries in 1990. "We can handle it. We can cut

back our petrol consumption to zero if we have to," Quinones said.

He estimated that using horses instead of the trucks saved 60 litres (13 gallons) of petrol a day.

In another energy-saving measure, the company prepares its food once a week with wood fires instead of electric or gas cookers. Quinones said they could switch completely to cooking by wood if they had to.

The authorities are encouraging housewives to do the same.

The Marianao food company is one of the first in Havana to use animals, but in the provinces horses, mules and donkeys are increasingly reappearing, even for public transport.

In the country town of Guines in Havana province for example, some taxis — often pre-1959 Fords, Oldsmobiles and Chevrolets — are being replaced by slower but no less elegant horse-drawn buggies.

On farms, draught animals are taking over from petrol-guzzling tractors.

President Fidel Castro said last month that up to 400,000 draught oxen were being trained to pull ploughs and carts.

"We're going to be in a position to plough and cultivate everything that we have to with oxen if there is no fuel," the Cuban leader said.

But Cuba's sugar harvest, an essential hard currency earner for the island, would still mostly be cut by mechanical harvesters, Castro said.

### Tapline insists on payment

(Continued from page 1)  
rescue oil supplier," added the official.

Another senior official said Jordan was trying to find alternate sources to make up for the shortfall created by the Saudi cutoff but "no final decision has been reached yet." Earlier, the government had said that it had no intention to increase its intake of oil from Iraq, which is repaying about \$310 million owed to the Kingdom in oil.

Over 82 per cent of Jordan's import of oil came from Iraq during 1989. With the alternate arrangement with Saudi Arabia

warranted by the international sanctions against Iraq, this figure had dropped to around 40 per cent, according to officials.

Reports have said that Jordan was in contact with Algeria and Iran as possible alternative sources of oil, but there has been no official confirmation of the reports.

No details were available on the state of Jordan's oil reserves. Prime Minister Muider Badran has said that the country was drawing on its reserves as an interim measure to make up for the shortfall. But it is not known how long the country's reserves will last.

"There's been a lot of media hoopla in recent months about the revival of nuclear energy, but I'm very doubtful that there is anything behind this," said Christopher Flavin, an energy expert with Worldwatch Institute, a Washington-based environmental research group.

"There has been a very strong move worldwide away from nuclear for over 10 years, with some powerful forces attached to it that are not about to go away. The public just does not believe nuclear is safe," he added.

Only Japan and France have shown any interest in expanding or maintaining their nuclear programme since oil prices soared following Iraq's takeover of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

Industry officials are still hopeful that high oil prices, which exceeded \$40 a barrel in early October, and the environmental dangers of oil, gas and coal-burning plants would outweigh concern about the safety of nuclear power, one of the least popular forms of generating electricity.

Hans Blix, head of the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), said that if 50 plants of 1,000 megawatts were built using nuclear fuel rather than coal, carbon dioxide emissions contributing to global warming would be reduced by 20 per cent.

Jean Van Dievoet, head of the European Nuclear Society, told a recent conference that he is hoping for "the first tangible signs of a nuclear revival" as a result of the Gulf crisis.

But since he made his remarks, Switzerland decided not to construct any nuclear power plants for the rest of this century. Brazil effectively halted its nuclear programme because of lack of cash, and billionaire entrepreneur Sir James Goldsmith said he would fund a campaign against nuclear power in Britain.

"The government decided to toughen the implementation of laws, ban any transportation of arms, close down all militia offices and positions and take the immediate measures against violators."

The government statement did not set a date for the implementation of the new security plan.

### Hrawi

(Continued from page 1)

wife, Ingrid, and the couple's two sons, Tarek, 7, and Julian, 5.

No group has claimed responsibility for killing the Chamouns. The deed was branded by Muslim and Christian leaders as an attempt to block a peace plan to end the 15-year-old civil war, which has killed more than 150,000.

Crowds lined east Beirut's streets, weeping and waving as a motorcade bearing the coffins moved from his house in the suburb of Baabda to Dier Al Kamar.

Women, dressed in black, shrouded the hearse with flowers.

Army and police jeeps preceded the convoy carrying a big

poster of Chamoun and wreaths. Black ribbons decorated the motorcade.

Lebanese army troops loyal to Hrawi saluted Chamoun's motorcade as it drove past west Beirut up to the PSP-led Shouf mountains for the burial.

Rizk, the information minister, said the government agreed to seize control of all militia-run ports and to stop all "illegal and illegitimate" taxes levied by private armed groups in Lebanon.

"The government decided to toughen the implementation of laws, ban any transportation of arms, close down all militia offices and positions and take the immediate measures against violators."

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### No nuclear revival despite high oil prices

By Catherine Arnst  
Reuter

LONDON — Despite higher oil prices and growing public concern about the effects of global warming, a decade-long decline of nuclear power looks unstoppable.

"There's been a lot of media hoopla in recent months about the revival of nuclear energy, but I'm very doubtful that there is anything behind this," said Christopher Flavin, an energy expert with Worldwatch Institute, a Washington-based environmental research group.

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Jean Van Dievoet, head of the European Nuclear Society, told a recent conference that he is hoping for "the first tangible signs of a nuclear revival" as a result of the Gulf crisis.

But since he made his remarks, Switzerland decided not to construct any nuclear power plants for the rest of this century. Brazil effectively halted its nuclear programme because of lack of cash, and billionaire entrepreneur Sir James Goldsmith said he would fund a campaign against nuclear power in Britain.

"The government decided to toughen the implementation of laws, ban any transportation of arms, close down all militia offices and positions and take the immediate measures against violators."

The government statement did not set a date for the implementation of the new security plan.

are to close down 26 similar reactors in Eastern Europe.

But Soviet authorities are considering re-opening a nuclear power station in Armenia which was closed at the beginning of the year because of fear of earthquakes in the region.

Nuclear power has been declining since 1979 when a partial meltdown in one of the reactors at the Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania leaked radioactive gas into the atmosphere. The accident put a virtual end to the U.S. nuclear industry — no new reactors have been ordered there since 1978.

But it was the disastrous 1986 explosion at the Soviet Union's Chernobyl plant in Kiev, which contaminated 1,000 square kilometres of land, that sounded the final death knell for the growth of nuclear power.

Almost every nation has reassessed its nuclear programme since Chernobyl.

The Soviet Union stopped all nuclear plant construction and cut its dependence on nuclear electricity from up to 500 to 100 megawatts a year.

Sweden, West Germany and the Netherlands placed moratoriums on nuclear plant construction and Italy shut down its reactors.

Britain also cancelled three planned nuclear plants and last year withdrew the rest from its electricity utility privatisation programme, for fear investors would refuse to buy shares in the industry if they had to subsidise nuclear power by 20 per cent.

Only France and Japan have expanded their nuclear programmes. Japan's ministry of trade and industry even concluded recently that it should increase its nuclear plants from 38 to 78 over the next 20 years to meet energy needs.

But worldwide, only 96 plants are under construction, about one-third of the total a decade ago. According to worldwatch's Flavin, in four to five years less than 40 plants will be under construction.

Nuclear power did increase steadily as a component of the world's electricity supply throughout the 1980s. The 426 nuclear reactors worldwide accounted for 16 per cent of total electricity generation last year.

But the IAEA predicts that nuclear growth will be slower than the overall growth

## The bleak economy of Jordan turns bleaker

By Ghadeer Taher  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Austerity measures unprecedented in Jordan's recent history came into effect earlier this month, driving home the extent to which Jordanians were hit by the Gulf crisis after already being squeezed when Iraq invaded Kuwait Aug. 2.

Almost three months into the crisis, Jordanians are beginning to live the economic impact of the Kingdom's compliance with the U.N. imposed embargo against Iraq and the deprivation of Saudi oil supplies in addition to a series of measures widely perceived as aimed at punishing Jordan for its refusal to join the American-led military buildup against Iraq.

Businessmen note that many foreign investors are shunning the country, and imports through Aqaba Port — formerly a major entry-point for Iraqi-bound goods — are being delayed or even blocked despite Jordan's declared adherence to the U.N. sanctions against Iraq. Since such harassment translates into higher costs for the consumer, economists and parliamentarians wonder how long the government can avoid imposing price hikes in light of the circumstances.

A government official said last week that the full economic impact of the Gulf crisis — particularly the loss of some four-fifths of Jordan's export market — had yet to be felt.

"We have lost 80 per cent of our export outlets because of the U.N. ban on trade with Iraq and the recent political differences between Jordan and the Gulf states over foreign intervention," said Under Secretary of the Ministry of Trade and Industry Ibrahim Badran. "Our natural and traditional markets in the Gulf are shrinking fast," he said.

Several Gulf states have restricted or barred imports from Jordan, including agricultural produce. Badran said it was premature to quantify the losses, but Jordanian exporters needed "quick solutions."

Some economists dismiss the austerity measures as too little too late, while others underline that it is important to impress the feeling of gloom and anxiety that usually prevail in war zones.

A largely invisible fallout

from the Gulf crisis is the return of expatriates, contributing to the already high unemployment rate. So far an estimated 120,000 Jordanian nationals have returned from Kuwait and other Gulf states, threatening to increase the unemployment rate to a staggering 50 per cent compared to a pre-crisis figure of 20 per cent, according to economic commentator Fahed Fanek. This does not include the 11,000 Jordanian truck drivers, who found themselves out of a job when transport between the port of Aqaba and Iraq came to a standstill. The picture became more bleak with reports that Saudi Arabia, which has barred Jordanian goods from its markets, is putting up hurdles in trans-shipment of Jordan-bound goods from its ports.

The expert explained that because the recommendations are not binding on the member states, the aid remains on a "voluntary country-to-country basis with inevitable political strings attached."

The expert pointed out that Jordan did not only need financial aid but exemptions from the trade embargo for certain vital sectors of the economy which otherwise would "collapse."

Many analysts agree that the delay by Japan, the United States and the European Community to extend aid is designed to put pressure on the Kingdom and extract political concessions.

But a senior official said: "So far, with the exception of West Germany, we have been disappointed with the international aid effort." European and American diplomats reject this assertion and blame bureaucratic delays.

"the journey that began the long process by which a single culture came to dominate as never before will all the other cultures in the world, to impose its language in their mouths, its cloths on their backs, its values in their hearts and to accumulate to itself the power that enables it to determine nothing less than the destiny of the world."

Sale says Columbus was greedy, destructive, probably paranoid, possibly not Italian, and irresponsible not for finding a new world as much as for wrecking it by enslaving its people and plundering its resources.

That's why Sale calls his biography "The Conquest of Paradise."

He says the voyage the world is getting ready to celebrate was

against the jingoism, I come out of an era of deflating national myths. The last time a full-scale biography of Columbus was attempted was 1943, a time of patriotism.

"I came into this project with a point of view but I tried to be completely honest in presenting the facts. I came into this thinking there was a black legend involving Columbus, but I had no idea of the character of the man."

They accuse him of hating America and its European roots so much that he missed the point of what Columbus accomplished — the opening of a new world and a new era for mankind.

Sale himself admits he is a party pooper.

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"The worst thing about writing about Columbus is fighting

### Columbus was no hero, not even a nice person, biographer says

By Arthur Spiegelman  
Reuter

NEW YORK — Christopher Columbus didn't know where he was going or what he found and died it anyway, according to a new book out to deflate the 500th anniversary of his epic voyage.

Two years from now, the world is going to give Columbus a huge party, congratulating him on proving that the world wasn't flat even though no sailor in his day believed that anyway.

He will be hailed on the 500th anniversary of his discovery of America even though the "discovery" was greatest by lots of people walking on the shore who wound up being murdered, tortured or enslaved by him.

Such is the view of the social historian Kirkpatrick Sale. He

has spent seven years investigating Columbus, pouring over the records of his voyages, analysing his journals, counting his contradictions and producing the first comprehensive biography of the explorer in almost 50 years.

With biographers like 47-year-old Sale you don't need enemies. His is the post-Watergate, post-Vietnam, post-Cold War, and progress, pro-environment view of the man.

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They accuse him of hating America and its European roots so much that he missed the point

## France, Italy, Netherlands and Bulgaria advance in volleyball

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — France defeated Canada and Bulgaria swept Sweden in sudden-death games to gain berths in the quarterfinals of the 12th World Men's Volleyball Championship.

The Netherlands and Italy captured the last two slots in the quarterfinals with victories that eliminated Japan and Czechoslovakia, respectively.

All four teams, which finished second and third in the opening round, will pair off against the four teams that finished first in their respective groups last week.

France, which won two of three first-round contests, posted a 15-3, 12-15, 17-15, 15-9 victory over Canada at Nilson Nelson Gymnasium in Brasilia, the capital.

France controlled the pace of the match with solid defense, strong service and quick-touch setting that had Canada off stride.

and allowed the French players to set up power slams.

Bulgaria also kept its title hopes alive by blanking favored Sweden 15-7, 15-12, 15-10.

Bulgaria, which played competitively despite two of three first-round matches, dominated the Swedes with aggressive play at the net after service and tough blocking.

Heavy favorite Italy whipped Czechoslovakia in three sets, 15-6, 16-14, 15-5 to gain the third playoff berth.

Italy, with tough blocking off the serve and an aggressive, fast-moving attack, took advantage of the slower, disorganized Czech setters to win the match in 80 minutes.

The Netherlands took the final quarterfinal spot with a convincing 15-4, 15-12, 15-3 over Japan, by making use of its strong front line to block at the net and slam

over their smaller opponents at every opportunity.

The four division leaders in the first round also squared off in non-eliminatory games to determine their opponents in the first quarterfinal matches, set to begin Thursday.

Cuba pulled out its second comeback victory in the tournament by coming from two sets down to stun team Brazil 13-15, 16-17, 15-8, 15-8, 15-10 at Rio's Maracanazinho Stadium.

In an error-filled, sluggish tournament, Brazil took the opening sets with strong blocking and a series of well-time power slams to ice the contest.

In an upset, Argentina overturned six-time world champion Soviet Union with a 15-4, 7-15, 15-11, 13-15, 15-11 victory in the southern city of Curitiba.

The Soviet Union, which breezed to three victories in the first round, was caught off guard by Argentina's quick setting and fast serves. In the tie-breaker, Argentina capitalized on Soviet errors at the net with tough blocking to run off several points down the stretch.

In consolation games, the United States doused Venezuela for its first victory in the competition, 15-5, 15-7, 14-16, 15-3, and South Korea avoided finishing last in the tournament by winning its first match of the tournament against weak Camaroon 15-10, 15-2, 15-7.

The competition, which features 16 volleyball teams from five continents, decides the fate of the semi-finals and play Indonesia in a match which will decide whether Indonesia or South Korea, who both have a point

## China, UAE qualify for Asian under-16 semifinals

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — China and hosts United Arab Emirates qualified for the semi-finals of the fourth Asian under-16 soccer games after playing to a scoreless draw in their final group A fixture Tuesday.

Both countries finished with five points each after two victories and a draw in their 4-team group.

In Tuesday's other game, India scored its first win by beating Jordan 1-0. Chandan Day netted in the only goal of the match in the 39th minute for India who are however out of the competition along with Jordan.

From Group B, Qatar are in the semi-finals and play Indonesia in a match which will decide whether Indonesia or South Korea, who both have a point

each, will qualify for the last four.

Meanwhile, Qatari Massaeur A. Santos was suspended by the disciplinary committee and not allowed to join his team until the end of the tournament because he assaulted a touch-line judge Monday.

Brazilian national Santos, who lost his cool during Qatar's 3-0 victory over South Korea, also faces more disciplinary action from the Asian Football Confederation.

Seven teams divided into two groups are taking part in this 10-day tournament which began Friday. Saudi Arabia have pulled out due to the current Gulf crisis.

The top three teams from this competition will qualify for the under-16 world championship in Ecuador next year.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY OCTOBER 25, 1990  
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** That deep seated bunch that has directed you toward new paths will help steer you in the right direction and you will wind up with a much clearer understanding.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19)

Today make sure that you do nothing that can raise some friction between you and any competitors but tonight harmony obtains in all relationships.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) Put your attention on getting rid of unwanted things until the evening when you will be able to make a plan of action for much future success.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) A usually cooperative friend has other worries over yours on his mind and you should wait until evening before seeking a happy association.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Act with caution and deliberation in making any moves in public during the daytime but then you can go after them full speed ahead tonight.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) Avoid committing yourself to a new plan of action since all facts will not be clear until evening when you see projects as they really are.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) You can't seem to get environmental conditions as you wish but if you put this off till evening you will find brilliant ideas will come to you.

## Wilander wins in Stockholm Open to set up clash with Edberg

STOCKHOLM (R) — Former world number one Mats Wilander outlasted Australia's Todd Woodbridge in the Stockholm Open, Tennis Tournament Tuesday to set up a clash with fellow Swede and current number one Stefan Edberg.

Wilander, who has fallen from first to 43rd place in the rankings since he won three Grand Slam titles in 1988, defeated the Australian qualifier 7-5, 6-7, (3-7), 6-0.

Wilander and Edberg, the Wimbledon champion and top seed who had a first round bye, will meet in a second round match.

"It will be fun to play against Stefan, but if he serves well I fear my return will not be adequate. My self-confidence is not good enough right now," Wilander said.

The two last met in the Australian Open in January when Edberg beat Wilander in the semifinals, the best tournament for Wilander since 1988.

The 26-year-old Swede, who

received a wild card to the Stockholm Open, said he was encouraged by reaching the final two days ago in the ATP tournament in Lyon where he fell to Switzerland's Marc Rosset.

"I've improved my game a lot in the past few weeks. It was fun to play in Lyon. I don't play for the rankings anymore, I play for fun," said Wilander, who has been suffering from shin splints.

Another Swede, Magnus Gustafsson, boosted his self-confidence after being out for three months through injury when he eliminated 16th-seeded American Aaron Krickstein in the second round.

Gustafsson, losing finalist in Stockholm last year to then world number one Ivan Lendl, defeated the American baseliner and 1989 U.S. Open semifinalist 6-2, 6-4.

Krickstein was the first seeded player to crash out of the \$1.1 million event which includes 14 of the 16 top-ranked players in the world.

The exceptions are world number three Lendl and seventh-ranked Austrian Thomas Muster who is serving a three-week suspension as of Monday for leaving the court in the middle of a match in Prague last August.

In another second-round action Tuesday, seventh-seeded American Brad Gilbert defeated Switzerland's Jakob Hlasek 6-3, 7-6, (7-5).

Wilander said Tuesday he would not play in the controversial new \$6-million Grand Slam Cup.

"My decision is definite. I will not play the Grand Slam Cup even if most of the other players take part," Wilander said after beating Woodbridge.

Wilander is among the 16 players with the best records in the four Grand Slam championships who have qualified for places in the cup to be staged in Munich, Germany, from Dec. 11 to 16.

Several top players, including Becker and McEnroe, are critical of the cup, the richest tennis event ever.

## Jackson retains WBO title

LEICESTER, England (AP)

Left-handed American John David Jackson scored Britain's Chris Pyatt in the 11th round and won a unanimous decision Tuesday to keep his World Boxing Organization (WBO) light-middleweight title.

As if to dispel doubts following his inconvinient previous defence in Paris, where the fight was declared a no-decision, Jackson jabbed his way to a convincing victory over the big-punching Briton.

There was a dispute over the count in Paris, when French challenger Martin Camara appeared to knock the American out in the 11th round. The fight at first was declared no contest but the WBO later declared Jackson as champion.

This time there was no mistake.

The 27-year-old fighter peppered Pyatt's head with right-hand jabs and built up a points lead over a British fighter who tried to land big hooks and swing sometimes aimlessly.

Jackson always looked the better boxer and Pyatt was overwhelmed by the American's technical superiority.

Realising he was far behind on the judges' cards, the Briton went for a knockout finish and paid the price when he was floored by a short right in the 11th. He was given a standing eight count by Puerto Rican referee Ishmael Quinones.

The three officials, all from Puerto Rico, scored the contest 117 to 111, 118 to 109 and 116 to 112.

Counting the Camara fight, it was Jackson's third title defense and a record of 23 unbeaten contests.

By the Associated Press

The European soccer favourites made no mistakes as Bayern Munich, Manchester United, Barcelona and Bordeaux all won their European Cup matches.

Bayern looked the best with a 4-0 victory at Munich in their Champions Cup match against Sereids Sofia. The Bulgarians were not only outscored but failed to capitalise on defensive mistakes by the Germans.

The Bundesliga champions could have had more goals but Olaf Thon missed a penalty in the first half.

International defender Stefan Reuter got Bayern started after just three minutes and added his second with a 62nd minute penalty. Roland Wohlfahrt and Klaus Augenthaler made the other two goals.

Manchester United cruised to an easy 3-0 win over English fourth division side, Wrexham.

United took control with two goals in two minutes, with Gary Pallister striking a third after 59 minutes.

Brian McClair started United's run by heading one in three minutes.

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Both vulnerable, South deals:

NORTH: ♠ A 5 6  
    7 3 5 4  
    10 5  
    Q 10 6 3

WEST: ♦ 10 8 3  
    Q 3 2  
    K 9 6  
    J 9 7 4

EAST: ♡ 9 7 4 2  
    A 10 8 6  
    8 4 3  
    A 5

SOUTH: ♣ K Q 5  
    9 7  
    A Q J 7 2  
    K 8 2

The bidding:

South: West: North: East:

1 NT Pass 1 NT Pass

2 NT Pass: Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♠

We have often written about simple pin positions. Typically, dummy at your right will have 10 x's in a suit in which you hold A J 9 x and you lead the jack, hoping to find partner with the king and declarer with the queen, thus permitting you to pick up the whole suit. Not all pin situations are that simple, however. Consider this situation.

South was just a point short of a one-no-trump opening bid, so when North was able to make an

invitational raise to two no trump, South went on to game with alacrity. Against passive defense, declarer would have romped home.

West led the four of clubs, taken by East's ace. One look at dummy was enough to convince East that the club suit had little future, and that spades also offered little prospect of fast tricks. That left it as a choice between which of the red suits should be attacked.

Since North had shown no interest in a heart contract, but had accepted partner's game invitation, he had to have a reasonable diamond suit. So East decided to bank on finding his partner with the queen of hearts, and to attack that suit.

Had East routinely shifted to a low heart, declarer would have captured West's queen with dummy's king. When West gained the lead with the king of diamonds and reverted to hearts, the defenders would be able to take only two tricks in the suit. But East put the aces in the coffin by leading the ten of hearts, taken by the jack. Now, when West got in with the king of diamonds he could return the queen of hearts, and the defenders needed three tricks in the suit for a one-trick set.

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# Economy

## Serbia shakes national economy of Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP) — The communist-led republic of Serbia has disrupted the shaky national economy by imposing duties on foreign imports and goods from its reform-minded neighbouring republics.

The measure approved by the Serbian parliament undermined the liberal economic reforms of federal Premier Ante Markovic and appeared to push the troubled Balkan nation one step closer to political disintegration.

The tariffs were part of an economic programme presented to the parliament by Serbian Premier Stanko Radmilovic and included the introduction of duties on goods imported to Serbia from abroad and from the Yugoslav republics of Slovenia and Croatia.

Radmilovic said the measures would protect the Serbian economy from "disloyal domestic and foreign competition" and Markovic's "destructive policies."

Parliament's juridical commission objected to the measures as "not legally based," but parliament spokesman Ivan Cunic said

an article in the new Serbian constitution does give "Serbian governmental bodies the right to act to protect Serbian interests."

Radmilovic said that Croatia and Slovenia, the country's most developed regions, could no longer "count on free access to the Serbian market."

The programme said Serbia would no longer sell raw materials and electricity at subsidised prices to Slovenia and Croatia while it remains open to their finished products, which are more expensive but of better quality than Serbian-made goods.

Serbia, Yugoslavia's largest republic, also will ban or impose heavy taxes on many foreign goods. The republic has refused to eliminate some key price controls and close down money-losing enterprises.

Radmilovic also criticised Markovic's privatisation plans and tight-money policies.

He acknowledged several points of Tuesday's programme contradicted federal laws. But he said that was justified to keep the republic on equal footing with Slovenia and Croatia.

## Chinese premier makes strong reformist speech

BEIJING (R) — Chinese Premier Li Peng, known as a hardliner for his role in suppressing last year's pro-democracy protests, surprised foreign businessmen Wednesday with a strongly reformist speech promising major changes in the economy.

Li told the meeting.

Li's remarks were in sharp contrast to a policy-making speech published in official newspapers last week in which he spoke of cautious reforms and made no mention of price reform or the private sector.

His hour-long speech — made without notes — was closed to foreign reporters.

Businessmen at the conference noted that Li was speaking to an audience of potential investors and that China was desperate for foreign capital.

Li was clearly speaking about economic reform and not political change.

Diplomats analysing the struggle within the Communist Party over who will take power after the death of 80-year-old senior leader Deng Xiaoping said recent public statements appeared to indicate that reformist ideas were in the ascendant.

"I had the perception of a movement forward on an ad hoc basis with liberalisation. I did not get the feeling from Li's speech of a grand scheme of reform," the Western businessman said.

## Motorola unveils wireless computer connections

NEW YORK (AP) — Motorola Inc. unveiled radio technology Tuesday that it says will easily connect computers and other electronic gear inside buildings and eliminate office wiring.

"The technology makes possible a whole family of high-speed wireless communications systems and components to be introduced by the company over the next decade," Motorola said in a news briefing in New York.

Bernard Smedley, senior vice president and general manager of the company's radio-telephone systems group, told the briefing the new system "makes high-

speed data communications in the office or other in-building environments truly practical, cost effective and achievable."

Several companies already offer wireless computer networks, but they are much slower than wired versions, producing delays in sending information from one computer user to another.

Motorola says it has eliminated this bottleneck in its new wireless in-building network product by using new technologies and radio frequencies allocated by the Federal Communications Commission in April.

In addition, the radio devices used in the Motorola system will

be pocket-sized, while those used in other wireless systems are the size of a dishwasher.

The system will cost more to install than traditional wired computer connections, but it should be lower over the lifetime of such systems because of the rewiring costs later saved when computers are moved, Motorola said.

The system will be so easy to use that an employee could move a computer himself from one area of an office to another just by unplugging it from the radio device.

The technology is similar to that used in cellular phones, but the electronic "cells" are much

smaller. Each floor or department of an office building would have a radio transmitter-receiver, which would send data by radio waves to the individual computers in its area. In turn, these transceivers would be linked to each other by radio waves.

The technology is designed to replace the wire used in popular hard-wire computer networking systems, such as the ethernet system developed by Xerox Corp. But it will not replace the networking technology itself — that will still be retained in the computers.

The technology is designed to work with all types and brands of computers.

### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday, October 24, 1990 Central Bank official rates			
Buy 100 Drs	French franc	128.7	£29.3
	Japanese yen (for 100)	509.7	512.8
U.S. dollar	Dutch guilder	382.0	384.3
Pound Sterling	Swedish krona	116.3	117.0
Deutschmark	Indian rupee (for 100)	57.5	57.8
Swiss franc	Belgian franc (for 10)	206.8	210.1

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.9440/50	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.1700/10	Canadian dollar	
	1.5190/95	Deutschmarks	
	1.7115/25	Dutch guilders	
	1.2790/2800	Swiss francs	
	31.21/26	Belgian francs	
	5.0830/80	French francs	
	1137/1138	Italian lire	
	128.85/95	Japanese yen	
	5.6300/50	Swedish krona	
	5.9045/95	Norwegian crowns	
	5.7975/8025	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	370.50/371.00	U.S. dollars	

### WORLD STOCK MARKETS

TOKYO — Tokyo stocks closed lower as investors took advantage of a weaker yen to take profits. The Nikkei index was down 421.42 to 24,876.88.

SYDNEY — A slide on Wall Street overnight and losses on the Tokyo market sent Australian shares to a weaker close in lifeless trade. The all ordinaries index closed 6.4 down at 1376.7.

HONG KONG — Profit-taking in response to a surge on Tuesday dragged stocks generally lower. The Hong Seng index ended 39.15 lower at 3,042.08.

SINGAPORE — The Singapore stock market closed on a mixed note as buyers returned in the afternoon to erase early losses. The straits times ended 1.05 points higher at 1,210.95.

BOMBAY — Stockbrokers boycotted trading on the Bombay stock exchange for the second day in protest against a ban on forward trading.

FRANKFURT — German prices ended a volatile session lower, as a strong mid-session rally sputtered and prices, which had been up 1.2 per cent earlier, ended 1.4 per cent lower. The Dax index dropped 20.52 points to 1,493.82.

PARIS — Higher oil prices and profit-taking helped knock the Paris bourse lower in slow trading on the first day of the November account. The CAC-40 index fell 8.93 to 1,667.24.

LONDON — The market fell, depressed by the lower start to Wall Street and higher oil prices. Marks and Spencer ended down ahead of next week's half-year results while chemical stocks were easier ahead of Thursday's ICI third quarter results. The FTSE finished at 2,110.5, down 16.5 points.

NEW YORK — Blue chips moved a bit higher while the broad market remained under pressure in early afternoon. The Dow rose about nine to 2503.

## Pan Am sells key assets to UAL

NEW YORK (AP) — Pan Am Corp., one of the weakest of U.S. airlines, will sell important trans-Atlantic routes and other assets to larger rival UAL Corp. for \$400 million, the companies announced Tuesday.

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Businessmen at the conference noted that Li was speaking to an audience of potential investors and that China was desperate for foreign capital.

Li was clearly speaking about economic reform and not political change.

Diplomats analysing the struggle within the Communist Party over who will take power after the death of 80-year-old senior leader Deng Xiaoping said recent public statements appeared to indicate that reformist ideas were in the ascendant.

"I had the perception of a movement forward on an ad hoc basis with liberalisation. I did not get the feeling from Li's speech of a grand scheme of reform," the Western businessman said.

It also marks a major expansion by UAL, the parent of Chicago-based United Airlines, which bought Pan Am's prized Pacific routes five years ago for \$750 million.

Executives of both airlines, announcing the transaction at a news conference, said it provides for UAL to acquire Pan Am's U.S.-London routes, except for those landing in Miami and Detroit.

It also provides for UAL to buy gates, hangar and office space at San Francisco and Washington's Dulles International Airport, two Boeing 747 Jumbo jets and spare parts.

The agreement coincided with increased financial pressure on all airlines because of a spectacular jump in fuel prices caused by the Gulf crisis. Most carriers have raised ticket prices to help deflect the cost but many are expected to lose money or barely break even for the rest of the year.

Pan Am's problems have been compounded by its protracted losses preceding the Gulf crisis, as well as a summering dispute with union employees.

## Gulf countries reportedly cancel \$7b Egyptian debt

CAIRO (R) — Four Gulf states have cancelled some \$7.7 billion owed by Egypt, Egyptian newspapers said, while Cairo expressed optimism Congress would this week decide to write off a further \$7.1 billion owed to the United States.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Tuesday he was optimistic U.S. legislators would endorse a plan by President George Bush to write off Cairo's military debt.

A senior Egyptian official told Reuters last week talks on cancelling Egypt's debt to Gulf states were under way.

Egypt, Washington's closest Arab ally, is the largest recipient of U.S. aid after Israel, but often suffers acute shortages of the hard currency needed to service loans and finance food imports. It receives about \$2.3 billion of U.S. economic and military aid annually.

Cairo has said it stands to lose some \$4.5 billion in falling Suez

Canal and tourism revenue, lost trade with Iraq and Kuwait, and a cut in remittances by some two million Egyptians working in Iraq and Kuwait.

Mubarak, who is on a Gulf tour, said the drive to have Egypt's debt cancelled was not linked to the Gulf crisis and Cairo's participation in the U.S.-led military buildup in the region.

An International Monetary Fund (IMF) team is holding talks in Cairo on economic reforms in return for a standby accord which would allow Egypt to start negotiations to reschedule part of its \$50 billion foreign debt.

Egyptian officials said the two sides were close to an agreement and that rescheduling of the Paris Club of creditor nations could start before the end of the year.

## Kremlin minister calls on Saudis to invest in Soviet economy

NICOSIA (R) — A Soviet government minister called on Saudi Arabia to sink some of its oil money into his country's "profitable" economy.

The Saudi Press Agency quoted Soviet Foreign Economic Relations Minister Konstantin Kamzhev as telling reporters in Riyadh: "We are in the course of drawing up new Soviet legislation to encourage foreign investments from all parts of the world.

Accordingly, I call on Saudi businessmen and commercial circles in the kingdom to invest their big financial resources in the profitable Soviet economy."

Pan Am's problems have been compounded by its protracted losses preceding the Gulf crisis, as well as a summering dispute with union employees.

Kamzhev said: "The Soviet economy is currently moving from central organisation to mar-

ket economy."

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, under pressure from shortages and falling living standards at home, is looking abroad for financial help. He is anxious to secure new credits, desperately needed following parliament's approval last week of a plan to establish a market economy.

SPA quoted the Saudi minister of commerce, Suleiman Al Salim, as saying "the very big developments in the last five years have changed and improved relations with a big country such as the Soviet Union."

He said: "We look forward to improving the scope of possible cooperation with the Soviet Union. Undoubtedly, there are big possibilities."

## Kodak brings colour photos to desktop publishing systems

WASHINGTON (R) — Orders for durable goods fell a sharp 1.7 per cent in September because of a drop in demand for cars as well as lower defence orders, the U.S. Commerce Department said Wednesday. The September decline followed a revised 0.8 per cent fall in orders during August and reinforced the impression of a steadily slowing American economy.

SPA quoted the Saudi minister of commerce, Suleiman Al Salim, as saying "the very big developments in the last five years have changed and improved relations with a big country such as the Soviet Union."

He said: "We look forward to improving the scope of possible cooperation with the Soviet Union. Undoubtedly, there are big possibilities."

Kodak said it is teaming with a number of leading computer and software companies, including International Business Machines Corp., Apple Computer Inc. and Adobe Systems Inc., to help popularise the system.

Kodak also announced a \$1,500 color printer to be used to make paper copies of the photographs and text from IBM and Apple computers and compatible models.

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